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# Foundation Giving

## Yearbook of Facts and Figures on Private, Corporate and Community Foundations

THE FOUNDATION CENTER

# Foundation Giving

# Foundation Giving

## Yearbook of Facts and Figures on Private, Corporate and Community Foundations

1992 Edition

by

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# Foreword

In the 1990s research on the nonprofit sector can be expected to intensify and with it a demand for reliable and more accessible statistical information. Not only are philanthropy research centers proliferating and maturing in this country — there are more than 24 academic centers or programs, according to the Independent Sector's most recent figures — but a network of international scholars has developed, leading to a new emphasis on the sharing of comparative data on philanthropy.

Since 1972, with the establishment of the first comprehensive databases on private and community foundations, the Foundation Center has made a sustained contribution to national efforts to measure and describe U.S. philanthropy. That capacity was greatly enhanced in 1980 when the Center began to consistently index grants of the 100 largest foundations. For the first time, a more reliable statistical profile of grant distribution patterns could be drawn, and trends could be monitored over time.

*Foundation Giving* is the Center's latest effort to provide better statistics on foundation giving and thereby add to an understanding of the role that foundations play in the nonprofit sector. It brings together in one volume a summary of foundation data collected by the Center going back to 1975, including statistics on foundation number, types of foundations, grants, assets, gifts received, establishment of new foundations, and foundation staffing and reporting.

While concentrating on trends of the most recent year, *Foundation Giving* also compares funding patterns over ten years. It examines changes in subject fields, types of support, recipient organizations, and special beneficiaries. Most important for future research, it incorporates the Center's new grants classification system, based on a national taxonomy of nonprofit activities. The taxonomy provides a unifying and highly precise tool for mapping and measuring the sector. With it we can greatly improve reporting on giving trends.

Recognizing that foundations are an extremely diverse community, *Foundation Giving* has been designed to satisfy information needs concerning, first, the universe of all 32,400 grantmaking foundation and, second, specific segments of that universe. A wealth of summary data and trend information can be found for independent, corporate, and community foundations. Foundation statistics are segmented regionally and by state. Finally, the growth and giving patterns of large and small foundations are independently evaluated.

This is the second edition of *Foundation Giving*. New features include statistics on program-related investments and grants to individuals; a profile of the newest billion-dollar foundation, the Annenberg Foundation; a methodology appendix; a bibliography; highlighted inserts to explain sampling and the grants classification system; and several new statistical tables and graphs.

We thank the many readers who sent us praise and useful comments regarding *Foundation Giving*'s first edition, and we welcome additional suggestions to enhance or improve this yearbook.

Loren Renz
Vice President for Research

# Executive Summary

## 1990 GIVING AND GROWTH

The nations's 32,400 grantmaking foundations distributed $8.7 billion in grants in 1990, up 9.7 percent or over $750 million from 1989. Adjusted for inflation, growth was 4 percent, up from less than 2 percent in 1989. Due largely to the poor performance of the stock market in the fourth-quarter of 1990, growth of giving far outpaced asset growth for the year. Giving as a percent of assets rose to 6.1 percent.

Growth of giving was most pronounced among the largest independent and community foundations. When grants of the 25 largest foundations are combined, the rate of increase was 16 percent. This included higher payout by foundations whose assets had grown substantially in 1989, and the addition of nearly $60 million in grants from the newly established Annenberg Foundation.

Within the larger trend, company downsizing and business losses in many sectors continued to depress corporate foundation giving. Grants increased by less than 6 percent in 1990, barely ahead of inflation. For a second consecutive year, corporate foundations paid out far more than they received in gifts from their companies. The gap in 1990 exceeded $300 million (26 percent), even larger than the $255 million gap reported a year earlier.

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

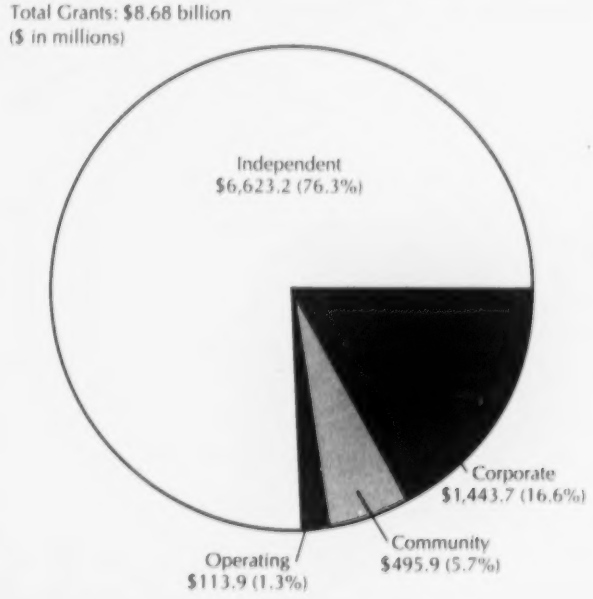
***Short-term:*** The 1990 year ended somewhat pessimistically. For many leading independent foundations, assets barely stayed even with 1989 values, portending a hold on growth of grant budgets in 1991. Prospects for increased giving were far brighter among community foundations, whose assets increased by 10.3 percent (still only half the growth rate reported in 1989). The depletion of corporate foundation assets may pose a threat to even short-term stability. Unless companies are able to replenish foundations assets through substantial gifts, growth of giving will continue to lag far behind that of independent and community foundations.

***Long-term:*** As the economic recession deepened, prospects for growth were mixed. On the bright side, thousands of foundations formed since 1985 continued to start up or expand grant programs. The jump in the

| *Summary Statistics** | *1989* | *1990* |
|---|---|---|
| **All Foundations** | | |
| No. of Foundations: | 31,990 | 32,401 |
| Total Grants: | $ 7,911 | $ 8,677 |
| Total Assets: | $137,538 | $142,477 |
| Gifts Received: | $ 5,522 | $ 4,972 |
| **Independents** | | |
| No. of Foundations: | 28,675 | 28,743 |
| Total Grants: | $ 5,992 | $ 6,623 |
| Total Assets: | $117,941 | $121,597 |
| Gifts Received: | $ 3,668 | $ 3,035 |
| **Corporates** | | |
| No. of Foundations: | 1,587 | 1,718 |
| Total Grants: | $1,366 | $1,444 |
| Total Assets: | $5,727 | $5,876 |
| Gifts Received: | $1,112 | $1,143 |
| **Community** | | |
| No. of Foundations: | 282 | 328 |
| Total Grants: | $ 427 | $ 496 |
| Total Assets: | $6,002 | $6,622 |
| Gifts Received: | $ 554 | $ 609 |

Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 15-16.
* Dollar figures in millions.

**FIGURE 1. 1990 FOUNDATION GRANTS BY FOUNDATION TYPE**




Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

birth rate in the 1980s has added great potential for growth throughout the 1990s and beyond. On the down side, formation of new foundations appears to have slowed since 1986. Furthermore, the economic downturn has had a chilling effect on gifts to independent foundations. Many small pass-through foundations reported no grant activity in the most recent year, offsetting the increased activity of new foundations.

The slump in corporate philanthropy is expected to persist. Although the number of company-sponsored foundations has jumped, many leading foundations have been reduced in size, leaving prospects for giving highly uncertain. Future activity levels will depend on renewed corporate profits and economic recovery.

***Foundation Formation Continues to Set Records:*** More foundations were formed in the 1980s than in any other decade. In fact, one of four foundations active today was created after 1979. Regarding large or mid-sized foundations—those with assets of $1 million or more or with grants of at least $100,000—the Center now estimates that about 3,000 were created in the 1980s. More than 2,400 have been identified based on data through 1987-88, compared with only 1,900 in the 1950s, heretofore the peak establishment decade. Among foundations of all sizes, more than 7,500 have been identified as formed in the 1980s.

**Subject Focus of 1990 Grants***

| | *% of Grant Dollars* | *% of Grants* |
|---|---|---|
| Education | 26 | 23 |
| Health | 17 | 13 |
| Human Services | 14 | 22 |
| Arts & Humanities | 14 | 16 |
| Public/Society Benefit | 11 | 12 |
| Environment/Animals & Wildlife | 5 | 5 |
| Science & Technology | 5 | 4 |
| International Affairs | 3 | 3 |
| Social Science | 3 | 2 |
| Religion | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 100% | 100% |
| **Types of Support Awarded‡** | | |
| Program Support | 40 | 38 |
| Capital Support | 25 | 14 |
| General Support | 12 | 13 |
| Research | 11 | 6 |
| Student Aid | 6 | 5 |
| Other—Specified | 1 | 1 |
| Not Specified | 22 | 30 |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index 1992*, 20th Edition (1991).
* *Due to rounding, figures may not add up to 100%.*
‡ *Due to multipurpose grants, figures do not add up to 100%.*

## TRENDS IN GIVING, 1990

The following data derive from an analysis of over 57,000 grants of $10,000 or more made by 832 foundations, including the 300 largest ranked by grants. Giving by these foundations represents around 53 percent of all foundation grant dollars.

## GRANTS ANALYSIS

- After dropping in the 1980s, foundation support for education is on the rise. Education and libraries captured nearly 26 percent of grant dollars, with major increases reported in higher and graduate education. Elementary and secondary education continued to show modest gains, especially for the improvement of math and science skills. Overall, the ratio of spending for higher vs. precollegiate education was three to one.

- Funding for the health field has declined slightly since the mid-1980s, but still accounts for almost 17 percent of giving. Nearly one-third of health dollars is spent for medical care and treatment. Among other areas, funding has increased for medical research, mental health (including substance abuse), and reproductive health care.

- Foundations devoted just over 14 percent of grant dollars to human service programs, nearly half of which supported multi-service agencies. Other areas of support included youth development, housing and shelter, crime and justice, employment, recreation and sports, and food, nutrition, and agriculture.

- Funding for arts, culture and the humanities has held steady in recent years at 14 percent. This includes strong support for the performing arts and for museum programs. Among performing arts, music and theater ranked highest in the share of dollars received.

- Due to increased support for community improvement and development and for philanthropy and voluntarism, the overall share of giving for Public/Society Benefit rose to 11 percent in 1990.

- The environment and animals and wildlife continued to rank high among funding priorities, capturing nearly 5 percent of grant dollars. Natural resource protection has consistently proved the area of greatest interest to funders.

- Foundations directed 27 percent of grant dollars to special beneficiaries, among them children and youth (11 percent), minorities (6 percent), the economically disadvantaged (5 percent), and women and girls (4 percent). Many grants served multiple populations and are double counted in percentages.

# Foundation Giving and Growth

## 1990 Grants, Assets, Gifts Received

### FOUNDATION GIVING APPROACHES $9 BILLION; INDEPENDENT AND COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS REPORT STRONG INCREASES

In 1990 the nation's 32,400 grantmaking foundations contributed $8.7 billion in total grants, up by 9.7 percent, or nearly $800 million, from 1989 (Figure 1 and Table 1). The nearly double-digit increase marked a return to 1988 and 1987 growth levels, following a drop in 1989.

The growth of giving in 1990 outpaced inflation by 4.2 percent, more than double the 1.9 percent real gain posted in 1989. The boost in grants came on the heels of a 13 percent rise in asset values in 1989. Growth rates by foundation type and size, however, proved extremely diverse. In fact, growth owed much to new or newly large foundations whose endowments had vastly increased in 1988 or 1989.

Independent foundations, which account for about three-fourths of total giving, increased their grants by some $600 million, up by 10.5 percent. This included nearly $60 million disbursed by the Annenberg Foundation, a new billion-dollar independent foundation that began operations in 1989-1990 (see box). Corporate foundation contributions, representing 17 percent of giving, increased by about $80 million, up nearly 6 percent. Among community foundations, which contribute almost 6 percent of total giving, grants rose by a whopping $69 million, or over 16 percent. Grant programs reported by operating foundations fell in 1990 for the second consecutive year, although the programs they administer increased in dollars.

Grants as a percent of assets, which fell to 5.75 percent in 1989, rebounded to 6.1 percent in 1990 (Table 2). If grantmaking operating foundations are excluded, the ratio of grants to assets in 1990 increased to 6.4 percent.

Of the $8.7 billion reported in grants for 1990, the Foundation Center has identified nearly $176 million paid out in approximately 65,000 scholarships and other grants to individuals. This compared with nearly 58,000 grants to individuals reported in 1989 adding up to a total value of $169.3 million.

Total grants do not include all qualifying distributions for some foundations. Along with grants and contributions in 1990, foundations paid out about $130 million in low- or no-interest loans and program-related investments (PRIs), more than double the loan

**FIGURE 1. 1990 FOUNDATION GRANTS BY FOUNDATION TYPE**

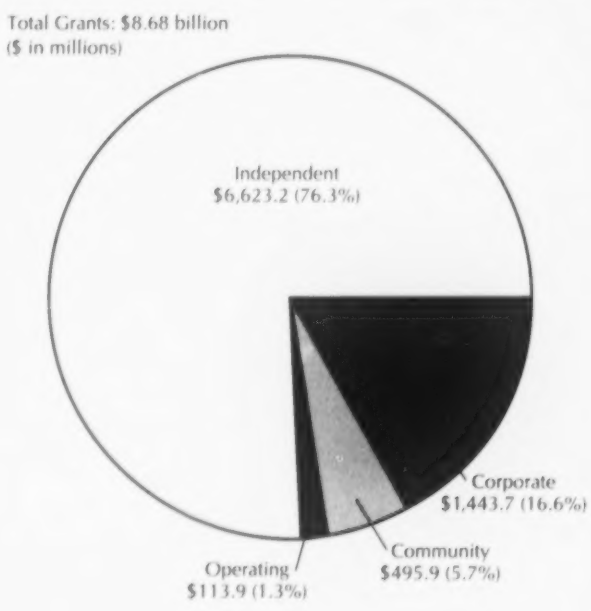



**TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF 1990 TO 1989 GRANTS***

| Foundation Type | 1989 | 1990 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Independent** | $5,992.0 | $6,623.2 | 10.5% |
| **Corporate** | 1,366.5 | 1,443.7 | 5.6 |
| **Community** | 427.3 | 495.9 | 16.1 |
| **Operating** | 125.3 | 113.9 | ( 9.1) |
| **Total** | **$7,911.1** | **$8,676.7** | **9.6%** |

Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 15-16.
*Dollar amounts in millions; grants include all charitable contributions except loans and program expenses.

**TABLE 2. 1990 AGGREGATE FISCAL DATA BY FOUNDATION TYPE (Dollars in thousands)**

| Foundation Type | Number of Foundations | % | Assets | % | Gifts Received | % | Total Grants* | % | Loans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Independent | 28,743 | 88.7 | $121,596,833 | 85.3 | $3,035,178 | 61.0 | $6,623,245 | 76.3 | $111,768 |
| Corporate | 1,718 | 5.3 | 5,876,076 | 4.1 | 1,143,107 | 23.0 | 1,443,732 | 16.6 | 11,606 |
| Community | 328 | 1.0 | 6,622,440 | 4.6 | 609,391 | 12.3 | 495,886 | 5.7 | 1,347 |
| Operating | 1,612 | 5.0 | 8,381,421 | 5.9 | 184,382 | 3.7 | 113,858 | 1.3 | 4,958 |
| **Total** | **32,401** | **100.0%** | **$142,476,770** | **100.0%** | **$4,972,058** | **100.0%** | **$8,676,720** | **100.0%** | **$129,679** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.
* Total grants includes grants, scholarships, and employee matching gifts. It does not include all qualifying distributions, i.e., loans, PRIs, and program or other administrative expenses.

amounts reported in 1989 (Table 2).[1] In addition, in 1990 foundations reported more than 8,100 loans to individuals totaling $29 million.[2]

## ASSET VALUES TOP $142 MILLION; CONSTANT VALUE DECLINES

While grants increased by 10 percent in 1990, asset values suffered generally from a slide in market conditions at year end. The combined assets of grantmaking foundations climbed from $137.5 billion in 1989 to just $142.5 billion, up by only $5 billion or under 4 percent (Figure 2 and Table 3). In constant dollars asset values failed to match inflation, dropping by 1.4 percent.

Growth declined sharply from 1989 levels when a strong year-end stock market and newly formed endowments had lifted values up by nearly $16 million, or 13 percent. By contrast, in 1990, after continued growth in the first half of the year, securities values dropped precipitously in the final quarter. Overall, Standard and Poor's composite index of 500 leading stocks posted a 6 percent decline at year end 1990, explaining much of the lackluster performance of asset values. In fact, when assets of newly formed foundations are removed (notably the $1.2 billion endowment of the Annenberg Foundation) asset value gains fell far below 4 percent.

Asset growth varied widely by foundation size and type. Among some 375 foundations with $50 million or more in assets (excluding Annenberg), aggregate growth was less than 2 percent, reflecting losses of several of the very largest foundations. On the other hand, among some 1,200 foundations with assets in the range of $10 million to $50 million, values rose by nearly 10 percent, bolstered by the addition of some 100 new or newly large foundations to this cohort. Among

**FIGURE 2. 1990 ASSETS BY FOUNDATION TYPE**

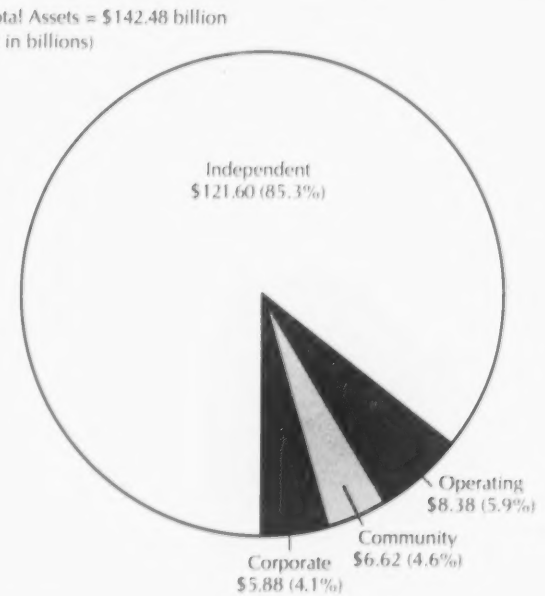



**TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF 1990 TO 1989 ASSETS***

| Foundation Type | 1989 | 1990 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Independent | $117.94 | $121.60 | 3.1% |
| Corporate | 5.73 | 5.88 | 2.6 |
| Community | 6.00 | 6.62 | 10.3 |
| Operating | 7.87 | 8.38 | 6.5 |
| **Total** | **$137.54** | **$142.48** | **3.6%** |

Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 15-16.
*Dollar amounts in billions; assets at market value.

1. PRIs gained favor in the 1980s among the largest funders (e.g., Ford Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation) as an alternative approach for supplying capital to the U.S. nonprofit sector, in areas such as housing, economic development, and urban revitalization. More recently, the PRI concept has been extended to encompass land conservation (Richard King Mellon Foundation), the development of multimedia computing technology (John and Mary Markle Foundation), and housing and community development abroad (MacArthur Foundation).
   A review of the Ford Foundation's 25 year experience with PRIs may be found in *Investing for Social Gain: Reflections on Two Decades of Program-Related Investments*. New York: Ford Foundation, 1991.

2. Grants and loans to individuals were reported by 1,058 of the more than 8,700 foundations listed in the 1992 edition of the *Foundation Directory*. Although the Foundation Center does not maintain comprehensive data on individual giving of all 32,000 foundations, descriptive entries on close to 1,000 additional foundations that award grants to individuals but are not large enough to be included in the *Directory* may be found in the Center's latest edition of *Foundation Grants to Individuals*.

smaller foundations—those with assets less than $10 million—asset value gains were at 5.4 percent, including the added endowments of several hundred new foundations.

By foundation type, independent and corporate foundations registered growth in the 2 to 3 percent range. Independent foundation assets rose by just $3.7 billion (including Annenberg's $1.2 billion) and corporate foundation assets by only $150 million. Community foundations alone posted healthy asset value gains of over 10 percent, or $620 million, demonstrating the continued strong impact of new funds added to their endowments and a sizable jump in the number of community foundations tracked in 1990. Trends in growth of independent, corporate, and community foundations are more fully discussed in the next chapter.

## NEW GIFTS TO FOUNDATIONS DIP TO $5 BILLION

Variations in asset growth patterns among foundations are frequently tied to large additions to endowments or to differences between endowed and non-endowed or "pass through" foundations. Grants of endowed foundations are generally paid for out of investment income and principal is left to grow. On the other

### A NEW BILLION-DOLLAR PHILANTHROPY: THE ANNENBERG FOUNDATION, ST. DAVIDS, PA

The year 1989-90 marked the start-up of a major new player in the foundation community. Created by Walter H. Annenberg after the sale of Triangle Publications, the Annenberg Foundation held nearly $1.2 billion in assets by June 1990 and gave away nearly $60 million for 171 grants in its first year of operation. (Giving in fiscal 1991 was reported at $67 million.) The foundation is the successor corporation to the Annenberg School in Radnor, Pennsylvania, established in 1958 by Annenberg. The donor is a former ambassador to Britain and former publisher of *TV Guide*, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and the *Philadelphia Daily News*.

According to its published mission statement, the foundation seeks "to advance the public well-being through improved communications," primarily by encouraging "the development of more effective ways to share ideas and knowledge." While communications lies at the heart of the foundation's goals, its focus is "not on chips and wires," but, "broadly speaking, on education." Finally, the foundation promotes efforts "that promise to further understanding in a variety of fields and contribute to the solution of significant problems."

The foundation maintains joint operating agreements with the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania, the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Southern California, and the Philadelphia-based Annenberg Research Institute for Judaic and Near Eastern Studies. These institutions were created through Annenberg gifts and enjoy the continued support of the foundation. A review of 1989-90 grants showed distributions totaling over $16.5 million to the three institutions. Overall, the foundation's 171 grants were concentrated in the areas of higher and precollegiate education and of arts and culture, with emphasis on media and communications. Two-thirds of its grant dollars were spent on capital projects, including $20 million on endowment funds.

More recently, the foundation announced a $60 million donation to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for a long-term project designed to help children understand science and mathematics through the use of computers, interactive video, laser-discs, and on-line data services as teaching tools, and a $10 million challenge grant to the Bush Administration's New American Schools Development Corp., a nonprofit entity designed to help finance creation of more than 500 experimental schools across the country. These two gifts are the first major signs of a shift in the focus and direction of the foundation. According to the foundation's president, Mary Ann Meyers, founder Annenberg and the foundation's board have decided to zero in on precollegiate education, with particular emphasis on improving math and science skills.

Despite this adjustment in its future focus, a large part of the foundation's annual outlay will pay off existing and ongoing commitments, which totaled more than $230 million in 1991. (This includes a $51.5 million pledge to the United Negro College Fund and a $20 million commitment to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City for renovations and acquisitions.) Furthermore, the foundation expects to continue its involvement in health care, communications, and culture.

The Annenberg Foundation is a separate legal entity from the Annenberg Fund, Inc., another Annenberg philanthropy founded in 1951 and also headquartered in St. Davids. The Fund had assets of $22 million in 1990 and gave away $2.5 million for broad charitable purposes, primarily in Pennsylvania, California, and New York.

hand, many corporate foundations or family foundations with living donors maintain only a small asset base. Instead they fund grants from annual gifts.

Overall growth in assets in 1990 was boosted by $5 billion in gifts to endowed and non-endowed foundations (Figure 3 and Table 4). Between 1989 and 1990 aggregate gifts to foundations dropped by $550 million, or 10 percent, while grants rose by $766 million. When adjusted for inflation, gifts received declined by over 14 percent.

The arrested growth in gifts received appears to result primarily from the more modest size of the largest gifts or bequests in the most recent year. (Unlike earlier years, no gifts of $100 million or more were reported.) Other causes include a slowdown in new foundation formation, smaller contributions from living donors to "pass through" foundations, and a continuing reduced level of contributions by major corporations to their foundations, a trend that began in 1987.

**FIGURE 3. 1990 GIFTS RECEIVED BY FOUNDATION TYPE**

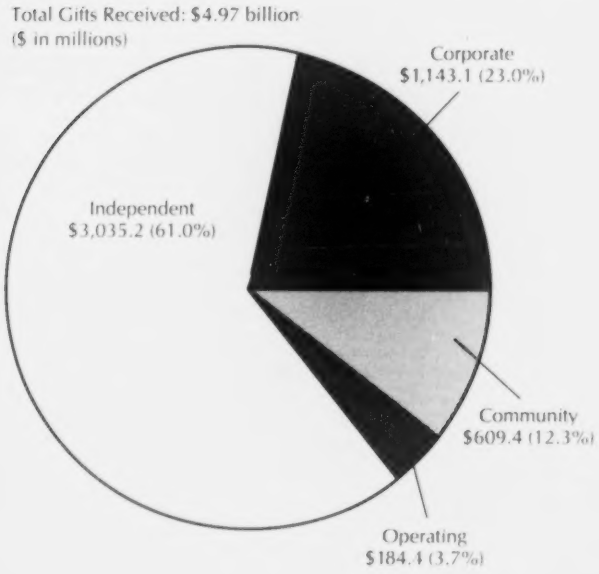



**TABLE 4. COMPARISON OF 1990 TO 1989 GIFTS RECEIVED***

| Foundation Type | 1989 | 1990 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Independent** | $3,667.7 | $3,035.2 | (17.2)% |
| **Corporate** | 1,111.7 | 1,143.1 | 2.8 |
| **Community** | 553.6 | 609.4 | 10.1 |
| **Operating** | 189.2 | 184.4 | (2.6) |
| **Total** | **$5,522.2** | **$4,972.1** | **(10.0)%** |

Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 15-16.
* Dollar amounts in millions

In 1990 gifts to independent foundations dropped by $633 million, or 17 percent, more than accounting for the overall decline in gifts. After sharp reductions in 1989 and 1988, gifts from corporations to their foundations held about even in 1990, but failed to keep pace with increases in grants. Corporations paid in $1.14 billion to their foundations while payout in the form of grants, scholarships, and employee matching gifts reached $1.44 billion. As a result, payout exceeded pay-in by $300 million or 26 percent, the largest percentage gap reported since the 1983 business recession.

Counter to the downward trend in gifts to independent and corporate foundations, additions to endowments of community foundations increased from $554 to $609 million, up 10 percent, yet far less than the 29 percent growth in gifts reported in 1989. Nevertheless, gifts to community foundations exceeded grants by nearly $114 million, adding significantly to the growth in assets noted above.

## GRANTS OF THE LARGEST FOUNDATIONS UP BY 16 PERCENT; ANNENBERG FOUNDATION ADDS $60 MILLION IN GRANTS

A comparison of grants and assets of the 25 largest private and community foundations in 1990 and in 1989 (Tables 5 and 6) reveals on the whole very uneven grant growth patterns (either high above or well below the average reported above), combined with widespread losses in assets.

***Grants.*** Between 1989 and 1990 the combined value of grant programs of the nation's leading foundations ranked by grants rose by 16 percent, far surpassing the 9.6 percent increase reported for all 32,400 grantmaking foundations. Together these 25 foundations accounted for about $236 million in increased giving or fully 31 percent of all gains. The increase owed much to the nearly $60 million disbursed by the newly formed Annenberg Foundation. (For more information, see Annenberg Foundation profile.) If the Annenberg Foundation is excluded from percentages, the overall increase in grants is trimmed to 12 percent.

Table 5 reveals wide variations in growth of giving by individual foundations and includes a doubling in giving by three foundations prompted by exceptionally large jumps in assets in 1989. In all, fourteen foundations showed increases in contributions paid of 13 percent or more; three showed gains of 5 to 10 percent; while the remaining seven reduced their total grants budget. The largest percentage increases included:

- The Wallace Foundations (Dewitt Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund and the Lila Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund), NY, whose combined giving increased in one year by $46 million, up from under $29 million to $75 million. The

Wallace Foundations experienced enormous asset growth between 1988 and 1990.

- The Richard King Mellon Foundation (PA), up from $15.4 million to $31.9 million. While reported grants were far lower in 1989, actual qualifying distributions were not. Distributions in 1989 included a program-related investment in the American Land Conservation Program (ACLP) valued at $24.1 million. Mellon invested an additional $3.4 million in ACLP in 1990.

- The Starr Foundation (NY), up from $19.8 million to nearly $31 million (56 percent); the rise in grants followed a 48 percent jump in assets, from $465 million to $687 million, between 1988 and 1989.

- Pew Charitable Trusts (PA), up from $137 million to $155 million (13.2 percent); the combined asset values of the Trusts had increased by 32 percent between 1988 and 1989, from $2.5 billion to $3.3 billion.

The Annenberg Foundation's $60 million grant program secured this new foundation ranking among the top ten by grants, replacing the Kresge Foundation (MI), which dropped to eleventh place. Otherwise, there were only minor changes in the rankings of the ten largest foundations by grants. Among the top 25, due to the exceptionally large increases noted above, the Wallace Foundations, the Richard King Mellon Foundation, and the Starr Foundation all advanced measurably in rank.

***Assets.*** Despite the addition of a new billion-dollar foundation, the aggregate asset values for the 25 largest foundations increased by only 1 percent between 1989 and 1990, falling prey to the stock market's sharp downward spiral in late 1990. Together these foundations gained only $420 million in asset value. If the Annenberg assets are excluded, assets declined by 2 percent.

This was in sharp contrast with 1989, when the largest foundations posted aggregate gains of 24 percent. Overall the very large foundations—those with assets in excess of $50 million—appear to have lost the greatest share of assets. Foundations in the $10 to $50 million range appear to have fared better. Among the 25 largest foundations (excluding Annenberg), fifteen reported a decline in asset values when compared with 1989; six showed asset growth of from 1 to 10 percent; while only two reported increases in excess of 10 percent.

Ranked by percentages, the largest increases were reported by:

- The Robert W. Woodruff Foundation (GA), up from $756 million to nearly $1 billion (32%); growth included gifts from the donor's estate valued at $48 million and gains in the value of stocks.

**TABLE 5. COMPARISON OF THE 25 LARGEST FOUNDATIONS BY GRANTS, 1989–1990 (Dollars in thousands)***

| Foundation | Grants '89 | Grants '90 | % Change | Rank '89 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ford Foundation | $217,669 | **$227,828** | 4.7% | 1 |
| 2. Pew Charitable Trusts | 137,084 | **155,114** | 13.2 | 2 |
| 3. W. K. Kellogg Foundation | 106,948 | **121,974** | 14.0 | 4 |
| 4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation | 117,298 | **115,676** | (1.4) | 3 |
| 5. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation | 98,600 | **112,023** | 13.6 | 5 |
| 6. Lilly Endowment | 92,510 | **107,931** | 16.7 | 6 |
| 7. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation | 75,501 | **74,467** | (1.4) | 7 |
| 8. Rockefeller Foundation | 65,718 | **74,414** | 13.2 | 8 |
| 9. Annenberg Foundation† | — | **59,560** | — | — |
| 10. New York Community Trust | 46,423 | **56,514** | 21.7 | 10 |
| 11. Kresge Foundation | 55,645 | **48,792** | (12.3) | 9 |
| 12. Carnegie Corporation of New York | 39,306 | **46,804** | 19.1 | 14 |
| 13. W. M. Keck Foundation | 35,286 | **45,111** | 27.8 | 17 |
| 14. Duke Endowment | 45,941 | **44,720** | (2.7) | 11 |
| 15. DeWitt Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund | 17,754 | **42,758** | 140.8 | 51 |
| 16. Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust | 43,116 | **41,980** | (2.6) | 13 |
| 17. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation | 36,970 | **39,127** | 5.8 | 16 |
| 18. McKnight Foundation | 31,962 | **38,266** | 19.7 | 18 |
| 19. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation | 43,796 | **33,566** | (23.4) | 12 |
| 20. Lila Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund | 11,086 | **32,232** | 190.7 | 94 |
| 21. Richard King Mellon Foundation | 15,432 | **31,885** | 106.6 | 61 |
| 22. Chicago Community Trust | 26,210 | **31,384** | 19.7 | 23 |
| 23. Starr Foundation | 19,759 | **30,804** | 55.9 | 38 |
| 24. Cleveland Foundation | 27,561 | **30,488** | 10.6 | 22 |
| 25. AT&T Foundation | 30,427 | **30,334** | (0.3) | 19 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Grants include all charitable contributions except loans and program expenses.
† The Annenberg Foundation was established in 1989 and made its first grant awards in the year ending June 1990.

**TABLE 6. COMPARISON OF THE 25 LARGEST FOUNDATIONS BY ASSETS, 1989–1990 (Dollars in thousands)**

| Foundation | Assets '89 | Assets '90 | % Change | Rank '89 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ford Foundation | $5,832,426 | **$5,460,896** | (6.4)% | 1 |
| 2. J. Paul Getty Foundation | 4,520,456 | **4,816,853** | 6.6 | 2 |
| 3. Lilly Endowment | 3,357,904 | **3,543,648** | 5.5 | 4 |
| 4. W. K. Kellogg Foundation | 4,201,240 | **3,509,461** | (16.5) | 3 |
| 5. John D. And Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation | 3,243,000 | **3,077,581** | (5.1) | 6 |
| 6. Pew Charitable Trusts | 3,321,891 | **3,076,892** | (7.4) | 5 |
| 7. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation | 2,608,347 | **2,914,183** | 11.7 | 7 |
| 8. Rockefeller Foundation | 2,140,245 | **1,962,761** | (8.3) | 8 |
| 9. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation | 1,832,347 | **1,831,236** | (0.1) | 9 |
| 10. Kresge Foundation | 1,261,106 | **1,214,209** | (3.7) | 10 |
| 11. Annenberg Foundation† | — | **1,196,093** | — | — |
| 12. Duke Endowment | 990,836 | **1,054,677** | 6.4 | 11 |
| 13. Robert W. Woodruff Foundation | 755,690 | **995,894** | 31.8 | 18 |
| 14. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation | 961,114 | **929,506** | (3.3) | 12 |
| 15. McKnight Foundation | 917,642 | **906,355** | (1.2) | 13 |
| 16. Carnegie Corporation of New York | 905,106 | **845,269** | (6.6) | 14 |
| 17. New York Community Trust | 829,784 | **842,117** | 1.5 | 16 |
| 18. Richard King Mellon Foundation | 878,878 | **836,121** | (4.9) | 15 |
| 19. Dewitt Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund | 697,122 | **761,826** | 9.3 | 19 |
| 20. W. M. Keck Foundation | 764,433 | **725,015** | (5.2) | 17 |
| 21. Houston Endowment | 681,477 | **690,963** | 1.4 | 22 |
| 22. Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation | 652,781 | **639,936** | (2.0) | 24 |
| 23. Howard Heinz Endowment | 599,342 | **622,404** | 3.8 | 39 |
| 24. Starr Foundation | 687,308 | **616,002** | (10.4) | 21 |
| 25. Alfred P. Sloan Foundation | 622,070 | **612,221** | (1.6) | 26 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
† The Annenberg Foundation was established in 1989 and made its first grant awards in the year ending June 1990.

(Between 1988 and 1990 accumulated growth in assets totaled over $700 million.)

- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (NJ), went up from $2.6 billion to $2.9 billion (12 percent).
- The Wallace Foundations (NY), including Dewitt Wallace- Reader's Digest Fund and Lila Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund, reported increases in assets of about 9 percent each; the combined increase in asset values totaled around $115 million.
- The Hall Family Foundations (KS), while not ranked among the 25 largest, reported asset value increases of $84 million or nearly 26 percent, due largely to a gift from the donor's estate. Assets increased from $324 million to $407 million. The foundation ranked forty-first by assets in 1990.

Among the 50 largest, foundations posting gains of over 5 percent in assets included: J. Paul Getty Foundation, Lilly Endowment, Duke Endowment, Marin Community Foundation, Brown Foundation, the Weingart Foundation, and the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation.

Several of the very largest foundations of 1990 reported asset value drops of 10 percent or greater when compared with 1989, including W. K. Kellogg Foundation, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation, and the Starr Foundation. By absolute dollar amount, the largest drop in assets was reported by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, down by $700 million or more than 16 percent, due almost entirely to a drop in the price of Kellogg stock. The second largest drop was reported by the top-ranking Ford Foundation, down by $372 million or 6.4 percent at the close of its fiscal year (September 30, 1990). Both Ford and Kellogg had experienced double-digit gains in assets in 1989 and had increased grants by $10 million and $15 million, respectively. Despite increased payout and 1990 asset losses, asset levels of both foundations at year end remained well ahead of 1988 levels.*

As a group, foundations listed among the top ten in assets in 1990 were unchanged from 1989. Due to variations in gains or losses in asset value, ranking of the top five foundations shifted slightly.

## Largest New Gifts of 1990

A very limited number of foundations account for the major share of new gifts or additions to endowments. In 1990, the number of large gifts increased but the total dollar value of these gifts declined. Of the nation's 32,400 grantmaking foundations, 187 received at least $5 million in gifts in 1990, up from 166 in 1989. These large gifts totaled $2.4 billion or about half the value of total gifts received (Table 7), down from $2.8 billion in the previous year. Of these 187 foundations, only 72 received at least $10 million in gifts, and they accounted for 32 percent of all new gifts.

**TABLE 7. NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS RECEIVING TOTAL GIFTS OF $5 MILLION OR OVER AND AGGREGATE DOLLAR VALUE, 1990***

| | Amount of Total Gifts Received | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $5 million or more | | $10 million or more | |
| Foundation Type | No. of Foundations | Amount | No. of Foundations | Amount |
| Independent | 96 | $1,379,858 | 37 | $989,910 |
| Corporate | 57 | 593,874 | 21 | 352,982 |
| Community | 30 | 371,727 | 12 | 250,343 |
| Operating | 4 | 33,979 | 2 | 21,594 |
| **Total** | **187** | **$2,379,438** | **72** | **$1,608,829** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in thousands; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

For fiscal year 1989, six foundations reported gifts in excess of $100 million. In 1990, no gifts of that size were reported. Gifts to U.S. foundations in excess of $50 million in 1990 included:

- $76 million added to the endowment of the Frey Foundation (MI); after payment of grants in 1990, the foundation held assets of $75 million.
- $76 million in gifts from the J.C. Hall estate to the Hall Family Foundations (MO), raising assets to $407 million. The Hall Foundations form the largest private foundation in Missouri; grant disbursements in 1990 totaled $8.4 million.
- $52 million in bequests to the Wayne and Gladys Valley Foundation (CA), raising assets to $118 million and grants to $4 million. The foundation had received gifts of $31 million in 1989.
- $51.6 million in gifts to the Forrest C. Lattner Foundation (FL), established in 1981, raising asset values to $58 million. Grants in 1990 totaled $3 million, up from $225,000 in 1988.
- $50 million in contributions from Procter & Gamble Company to the Procter & Gamble Fund (OH), raising the foundation's assets to $60 million. The foundation made grants of $15.5 million in 1990, up from $14.6 million in 1989.

Complete listings by foundation type—independent, corporate, and community—of foundations receiving $10 million or more in new gifts are provided in the next chapter.

* Note: Assets of both Ford and Kellogg rebounded in 1991. Fiscal year-end figures were reported at $6.2 billion and $5.4 billion, respectively.

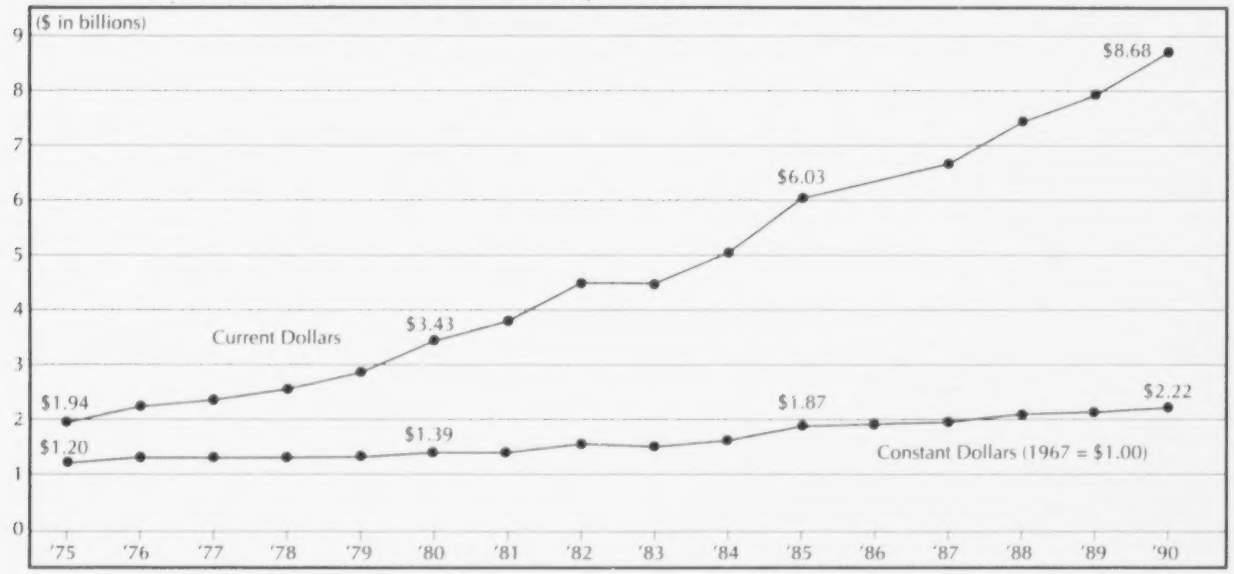
## The Growth of Foundation Giving: 1975-1990

Figures 4 and 5 and Tables 8 and 9 illustrate growth in foundation grants and assets and the impact of inflation since 1975, the first year for which the Foundation Center reported aggregate data on all private grant-making foundations. Table 10 shows the growth of gifts received, starting with 1978. Finally Table 11 compares the growth of foundations by number, assets, grants, and gifts received over this period. From these various indicators we can construct a profile of foundation growth through 1990 against a backdrop of changing economic and financial conditions and regulatory patterns.

Foundations started off the 1980s in precarious health or at best in stagnation. Their numbers appeared to be diminishing, fewer new philanthropies were being created, and even among the established giants, recession, inflation, and the cumulative impact of ten years of congressional regulation had taken its toll. From 1975 to 1981, growth in giving exceeded growth in assets nearly every year, contributing, along with prevailing market conditions, to a shrinking asset base when measured against inflation.

Much of the decline has been attributed to payout requirements imposed under the Tax Reform Act of

**FIGURE 4. EFFECT OF INFLATION ON FOUNDATION GRANTS, 1975–1990**




Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 2-16.

**TABLE 8. THE GROWTH OF FOUNDATION GRANTS ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION***

| | Current Grant Dollars | | | Constant Grant Dollars | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Amount | % Change | 1975=100 | Amount | % Change | 1975=100 |
| **1975** | $1.94 | | 100.0 | $1.20 | | 100.0 |
| **1976** | 2.23 | 14.9% | 114.6 | 1.30 | 8.3% | 108.3 |
| **1977** | 2.35 | 5.3 | 120.7 | 1.29 | (0.8) | 107.5 |
| **1978** | 2.55 | 8.5 | 131.0 | 1.30 | 0.8 | 108.3 |
| **1979** | 2.85 | 11.8 | 146.4 | 1.31 | 0.8 | 109.1 |
| **1980** | 3.43 | 20.6 | 176.6 | 1.39 | 6.1 | 115.8 |
| **1981** | 3.79 | 10.5 | 195.1 | 1.39 | 0.0 | 115.8 |
| **1982** | 4.49 | 18.3 | 230.8 | 1.55 | 11.5 | 129.2 |
| **1983** | 4.48 | (0.2) | 230.3 | 1.50 | (3.2) | 125.0 |
| **1984** | 5.04 | 12.6 | 259.3 | 1.61 | 7.3 | 134.2 |
| **1985** | 6.03 | 19.5 | 309.9 | 1.87 | 7.9 | 155.8 |
| **1987** | 6.66 | 10.5 | 342.4 | 1.95 | 4.3 | 162.5 |
| **1988** | 7.42 | 11.3 | 382.5 | 2.09 | 7.2 | 174.2 |
| **1989** | 7.91 | 6.7 | 407.7 | 2.13 | 1.9 | 177.5 |
| **1990** | 8.68 | 9.7 | 447.4 | 2.22 | 4.2 | 185.0 |

Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 2-16. Dates approximate; reporting years varied.
1986 figures not available.
*Dollar figures in billions. Constant dollars based on Consumer Price Index where 1967 = $1.00 and 1990 = $.256. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

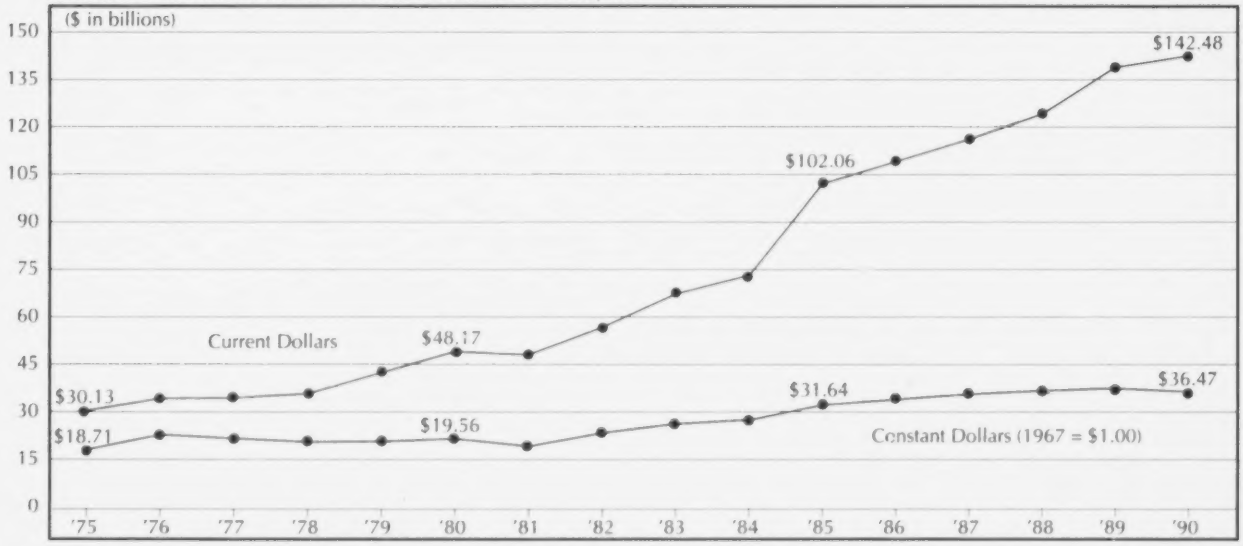
1969, a comprehensive body of rules and regulations governing private foundations that has subsequently been modified several times. (See Appendix A, "Regulation of Foundations.") Under modifications introduced in 1976, foundations were required to distribute for charitable purposes all of their adjusted net income or 5 percent of the market value of that year's investment assets, whichever was greater. In the late 1970s, a period of reduced investment income and high inflation, foundations were forced to dig deeply into capital to meet the payout requirement, and the real value of assets dropped. In 1981, following intensive lobbying by foundations, Congress lowered the payout rate to a straight five percent of assets, a level it has remained at ever since.

By the mid-1980s, further deregulation, lower inflation, higher corporate profits, and soaring stock values had contributed to a sorely needed reversal of asset decline. Foundations experienced their first real growth in more than a decade. The fast-rising asset base in turn assured a steady increase in the level of grant programs.

From 1980 to 1990, grants more than doubled, from $3.4 billion to $8.7 billion, while assets more than tripled, from $48.2 billion to $142.5 billion. However, inflation took a big bite out of growth. In constant dollars the giving increase shrinks to 60 percent, while asset growth is reduced to 86 percent.

Growth in gifts received is far less predictable from year to year than growth in assets and grants, since the

**FIGURE 5. EFFECT OF INFLATION ON FOUNDATION ASSETS, 1975–1990**




Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 2-16.

**TABLE 9. GROWTH OF FOUNDATION ASSETS ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION***

| | Current Asset Dollars | | | Constant Asset Dollars | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Amount | % Change | 1975=100 | Amount | % Change | 1975=100 |
| **1975** | $ 30.13 | | 100.0 | $18.71 | | 100.0 |
| **1976** | 34.78 | 15.4% | 115.4 | 20.42 | 9.1% | 109.1 |
| **1977** | 35.37 | 1.7 | 117.4 | 19.49 | (4.6) | 104.2 |
| **1978** | 37.27 | 5.4 | 123.7 | 19.08 | (2.1) | 102.0 |
| **1979** | 41.59 | 11.6 | 138.0 | 19.17 | 0.5 | 102.5 |
| **1980** | 48.17 | 15.8 | 159.9 | 19.56 | 2.0 | 104.5 |
| **1981** | 47.57 | (1.2) | 157.9 | 17.46 | (10.7) | 93.3 |
| **1982** | 58.67 | 23.3 | 194.7 | 20.30 | 16.3 | 108.5 |
| **1983** | 67.87 | 15.7 | 225.3 | 22.74 | 12.1 | 121.6 |
| **1984** | 74.05 | 9.1 | 245.8 | 23.77 | 4.5 | 127.0 |
| **1985** | 102.06 | 37.8 | 338.7 | 31.64 | 33.1 | 169.1 |
| **1987** | 115.44 | 13.1 | 383.2 | 33.94 | 7.3 | 181.4 |
| **1988** | 122.08 | 5.8 | 405.2 | 34.43 | 1.4 | 184.0 |
| **1989** | 137.54 | 12.7 | 456.5 | 37.00 | 7.5 | 197.8 |
| **1990** | 142.48 | 3.6 | 472.9 | 36.47 | (1.4) | 194.9 |

Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 2-16. Dates approximate; reporting years varied.
1986 figures not available.
* Dollar figures in billions. Constant dollars based on Consumer Price Index where 1967 = $1.00 and 1990 = $.256.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**TABLE 10. GROWTH OF GIFTS RECEIVED ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION***

| Year | Current Dollars | | | Constant Dollars | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | % Change | 1978=100 | Amount | % Change | 1978=100 |
| **1978** | $1.61 | | 100.0 | $ .82 | | 100.0 |
| **1979** | 2.21 | 37.3% | 137.3 | 1.02 | 24.4% | 124.4 |
| **1980** | 1.98 | (10.4) | 122.9 | .80 | (21.6) | 97.5 |
| **1981** | 2.39 | 20.7 | 148.2 | .88 | 10.0 | 107.3 |
| **1982** | 4.00[1] | 67.4 | 248.1 | 1.38 | 56.8 | 168.3 |
| **1983** | 2.71 | (32.3) | 167.7 | .91 | (34.1) | 111.0 |
| **1984** | 3.36 | 24.0 | 208.1 | 1.08 | 18.7 | 131.7 |
| **1985** | 4.73 | 40.8 | 293.8 | 1.47 | 36.1 | 179.3 |
| **1987** | 4.96[2] | 4.9 | 307.1 | 1.46 | (0.7) | 178.0 |
| **1988** | 5.16 | 4.0 | 319.6 | 1.46 | 0.0 | 178.0 |
| **1989** | 5.52 | 7.0 | 342.3 | 1.48 | 1.4 | 180.5 |
| **1990** | 4.97 | (10.0) | 308.7 | 1.27 | (14.2) | 154.9 |

Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 5-16. Dates approximate; reporting years varied. 1986 figures not available.
* Dollar figures in billions. Constant dollars based on Consumer Price Index where 1967 = $1.00 and 1990 = $.256. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[1] Includes $1.194 billion bequest left by J. Paul Getty to the J. Paul Getty Trust in California and a $120 million bequest from the estate of Fred Meyer to the Fred Meyer Charitable Trust (now Meyer Memorial Trust) in Oregon.
[2] Includes $447 million in assets transferred from the San Francisco Foundation to Marin Community Foundation in period ending 6/87.

largest gifts usually take the form of bequests following the death of a founder. As a result, fluctuations in the total value of gifts received do not reflect a true trend. Still, the growth of gifts from living donors in the 1980s led to a more stable rate of growth from year to year.

Gifts to foundations increased from $1.98 billion in 1980 to $5 billion in 1990, up by 151 percent. In inflation-adjusted dollars, gifts have increased by about 59 percent. Several exceptionally large gifts in the 1980s accounted for major growth of assets. The largest by far was the $1.19 billion bequest left by J. Paul Getty to the J. Paul Getty Trust in California in 1982. An operating foundation concerned primarily with preservation of the Getty art collection, the Trust started a national grants program in arts research and conservation in 1984. Grants in 1990 totaled $9 million.

Gifts or bequests to foundations grew rapidly through the mid-1980s, reaching a level of $4.7 billion dollars. The growth rate since then has declined sharply, with annual gifts fluctuating around the $5 billion level. Among family foundations with living donors, the drop in the rate of growth of new gifts appears linked to reductions in personal income tax rates after 1986. In general higher rates increase incentives for all charitable giving. Finally, the notable decline in contributions from companies to their foundations in the late 1980s due to business losses and recession contributed to lower growth.

## GROWTH OF THE LARGEST FOUNDATIONS, 1980 TO 1990

Most of the nation's largest philanthropies today were created and received their principal endowments long ago, thus from decade to decade this group of foundations scarcely changes (see "Foundation Development"). A comparison of the ten largest foundations of 1980 ranked by asset size (Table 6) with the largest funders of 1990 (Table 12) shows that only one founda-

**TABLE 11. NUMBER OF GRANTMAKING FOUNDATIONS, ASSETS, GRANTS, AND GIFTS RECEIVED (Dollars in billions)**

| Year | Number | 1975 = 100 | Assets | 1975 = 100 | Grants | 1975 = 100 | Gifts Received | 1978 = 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1990** | 32,401 | 148.1 | $142.48 | 472.9 | $8.68 | 447.4 | $4.97 | 308.7 |
| **1989** | 31,990 | 146.2 | 137.54 | 456.5 | 7.91 | 407.7 | 5.52 | 342.3 |
| **1988** | 30,338 | 138.7 | 122.08 | 405.2 | 7.42 | 382.5 | 5.16 | 319.6 |
| **1987** | 27,661 | 126.4 | 115.44 | 383.2 | 6.66 | 342.4 | 4.96 | 307.1 |
| **1985** | 25,639 | 117.2 | 102.06 | 338.7 | 6.03 | 309.9 | 4.73 | 293.8 |
| **1984** | 24,859 | 113.6 | 74.05 | 245.8 | 5.04 | 259.3 | 3.36 | 208.1 |
| **1983** | 24,261 | 110.8 | 67.87 | 225.3 | 4.48 | 230.3 | 2.71 | 167.7 |
| **1982** | 23,770 | 108.6 | 58.67 | 194.7 | 4.49 | 230.8 | 4.00 | 248.1 |
| **1981** | 21,967 | 100.4 | 47.57 | 157.9 | 3.79 | 195.1 | 2.39 | 148.2 |
| **1980** | 22,088 | 100.9 | 48.17 | 159.9 | 3.43 | 176.6 | 1.98 | 122.9 |
| **1979** | 22,535 | 103.0 | 41.59 | 138.0 | 2.85 | 146.4 | 2.21 | 137.2 |
| **1978** | 22,484 | 102.7 | 37.27 | 123.7 | 2.55 | 131.0 * | 1.61 | 100.0 |
| **1977** | 22,152 | 101.2 | 35.37 | 117.4 | 2.35 | 120.7 | — | — |
| **1976** | 21,447 | 98.0 | 34.78 | 115.4 | 2.23 | 114.6 | — | — |
| **1975** | 21,877 | 100.0 | 30.13 | 100.0 | 1.94 | 100.0 | — | — |

Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 2-16. Dates approximate; reporting years varied. 1986 figures not available.
— = not available

**TABLE 12. TEN LARGEST FOUNDATIONS OF 1980: GROWTH OF ASSETS AND GRANTS, 1980-1990**

| Name | Assets 1980 | Assets 1990 | % Change | '90 Rank | Grants 1980 | Grants 1990 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Ford Foundation** | $2,782,942 | $5,460,896 | 96% | 1 | $103,370 | $227,828 | 120% |
| **2. Pew Memorial Trust[1]** | 1,077,736 | 3,076,892 | — | 6 | 45,478 | 155,114 | — |
| **3. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation** | 1,027,531 | 2,914,183 | 184 | 7 | 39,778 | 112,023 | 182 |
| **4. Rockefeller Foundation** | 1,000,890 | 1,962,761 | 96 | 8 | 42,638 | 84,724 | 99 |
| **5. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation** | 934,940 | 3,077,581 | 229 | 5 | 41,453 | 115,676 | 179 |
| **6. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation** | 880,037 | 1,831,236 | 108 | 9 | 57,884 | 74,467 | 29 |
| **7. Lilly Endowment** | 865,569 | 3,543,648 | 309 | 3 | 25,579 | 107,931 | 322 |
| **8. W. K. Kellogg Foundation** | 769,110 | 3,509,461 | 356 | 4 | 47,671 | 121,974 | 156 |
| **9. Kresge Foundation** | 655,408 | 1,214,209 | 85 | 10 | 29,768 | 48,792 | 64 |
| **10. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation** | 428,148 | 929,506 | 117 | 14 | 30,539 | 33,566 | 10 |

Source: *The Foundation Directory*, 8th Edition, 1981, *National Data Book of Foundations*, 7th Edition (1983), and the Foundation Center Database, 1992.
[1] 1990 fiscal information represents combined assets and grants of the seven Pew Charitable Trusts, consolidated in 1987.
— = percentage increases not applicable.

tion has been added and one displaced over the decade. With over $4.8 billion in assets, the J. Paul Getty Trust, endowed in 1982 and described above, now ranks second among private U.S. foundations. The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, formerly among the top ten, now ranks fourteenth.

Among the nine continuous members of the group, the Ford Foundation has consistently ranked first in size; rankings of the other foundations have changed somewhat due to individual patterns of asset growth and additions to endowments. Foundations reporting the largest percentage increase in asset size over the decade (and the corrsponding percentage increase in the size of their grant programs) include:

- W.K. Kellogg Foundation (MI), assets increased from $769 million to $3.5 billion (356 percent); asset rank advanced from eighth to fourth; grants increased from $48 million to $122 million (156 percent).
- Lilly Endowment (IN), assets increased from $866 million to $3.5 billion (309 percent); asset rank changed from seventh to third; grants increased from $26 million to $108 million (322 percent).
- John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (IL), assets increased from $935 million to $3.1 billion (229 percent); asset rank unchanged at fifth; grants increased from $41.5 million to $116 million (179 percent). Unlike the other top-ranked funders, at the close of the 1970s, MacArthur had just been established and endowed.
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (NJ), assets increased from $1 billion to $2.9 billion (184 percent); grants increased from $40 million to $112 million (182 percent).

For most of the remaining top ten foundations, asset values in 1990 were about double the values reported in 1980. Growth of grants ranged from 10 percent to just over 100 percent.

## Large and Small Foundations

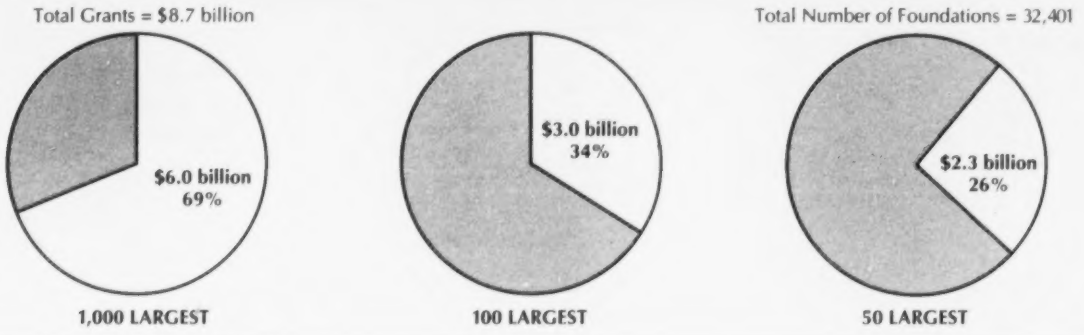
Of the 32,400 active grantmaking foundations, only around 8,100 (25 percent) held assets of $1 million or more in 1990 (Table 13). This relatively small number of foundations accounted for 96 percent of total foundation assets and 87 percent of total foundation grant dollars awarded in that year. The number of large or very large foundations—those with assets of $50 million or over—increased from 362 in 1989 to 376 in 1990. This group held nearly two-thirds of assets and were responsible for 47 percent of all grant dollars. The smallest foundations—those nearly 24,300 with assets of less

**TABLE 13. ANALYSIS OF FOUNDATIONS BY ASSET SIZE, 1990***

| Asset Range | Number of Foundations | % | Assets | % | Grants | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$50 million +** | 376 | 1.2 | $ 92.1 | 64.6 | $4.1 | 47.1 |
| **$10 million–$50 million** | 1,216 | 3.8 | 25.0 | 17.5 | 1.7 | 19.5 |
| **$1 million–$10 million** | 6,514 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 14.1 | 1.8 | 20.7 |
| **Under $1 million** | 24,295 | 75.0 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 12.6 |
| **Total** | **32,401** | **100.0%** | **$142.5** | **100.0%** | **$8.7** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in billions; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

**FIGURE 6. LARGEST FOUNDATIONS BY TOTAL GRANT DOLLARS AND PERCENTAGE OF 1990 GRANTS**




Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

than $1 million—hold only 4 percent of assets but account for 13 percent of giving.

A different yet equally important measure of foundations, especially for corporate or non-endowed foundations, is the size of their grant programs. As illustrated in Table 14, only 115 foundations (less than one percent) reported total grants of $10 million or over, yet together they accounted for about 37 percent of giving. Nearly 7,200 foundations (22 percent) awarded $100,000 or more in grants; their combined grants represented nearly 93 percent of giving.

Figures 6 and 7 demonstrate the share of grants or assets held in 1990 by commonly defined groups of foundations, notably the 1,000 largest, the 100 largest, and the 50 largest. When comparing the two charts, it is clear that total assets are concentrated among even fewer large foundations than are total grants. For example, the 1,000 largest foundations measured by asset size control fully three-fourths of assets, while the 1,000 largest by size of grant program distribute just over two-thirds of all grant dollars. The 100 largest by asset size control nearly one-half of asset dollars; the 100 largest foundations ranked by grants pay out just over one-third of grant dollars. Finally, the 50 largest by assets hold two-fifths of assets, while the 50 largest by grants distribute one-fourth of grant dollars.

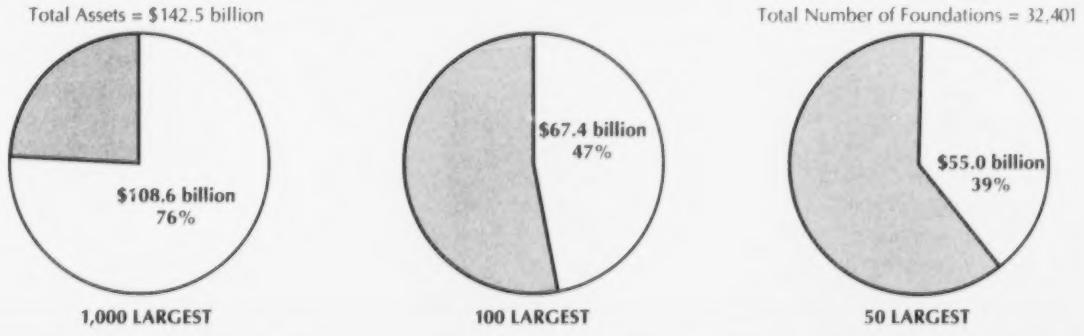
**TABLE 14. ANALYSIS OF FOUNDATIONS BY GRANTS RANGE, 1990***

| Grants Range | Number of Foundations | % | Grants | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$10 million +** | 115 | 0.4 | $3.2 | 36.8 |
| **$1 million–$10 million** | 1,152 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 35.6 |
| **$100,000–$1 million** | 5,891 | 18.2 | 1.8 | 20.7 |
| **Under $100,000** | 25,243 | 77.9 | 0.6 | 6.9 |
| **Total** | **32,401** | **100.0%** | **$8.7** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in billions; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

Because they represent such a substantial portion of funds, the largest foundations are important to identify and to analyze. Viewed as a body, their grant programs demonstrate significant trends in philanthropy. Analyses of the 1,000 largest foundations may be tracked through the Foundation Center's *Source Book Profiles*, renamed *The Foundation 1000* in 1992. Grants of the 100 largest foundations and of some 732 representative foundations are analyzed later in this report in

**FIGURE 7. LARGEST FOUNDATIONS BY ASSET SIZE AND PERCENTAGE OF 1990 ASSETS**




Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

"Trends in Giving," while a complete listing of their grants of $10,000 or over is reported annually in The *Foundation Grants Index*. Finally, rankings of the 50 largest foundations by grants and by assets are presented here in Tables 15 and 16.

There are significant differences between these few larger foundations and the vast majority of private foundations, most importantly:

***Local vs. National Giving.*** The overwhelming majority of the nation's 32,400 foundations limit their giving to their local community or state. Even among the 8,700 foundations with assets of $1 million or over or grant programs of $100,000 or over, only about 2,000 (23 percent) give on a national or international basis, and those are usually the largest independent foundations or corporate foundations whose sponsoring companies operate nationally or internationally.

***Broad Giving vs. Defined Programs.*** Many of the largest foundations organize their giving through announced programs that may be limited to a specific

**TABLE 15. 50 LARGEST FOUNDATIONS BY TOTAL GRANTS, 1990***

| Foundation | State | Foundation Type‡ | Grants* | Assets | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** Ford Foundation | NY | IN | **$227,828,194** | $5,460,896,289 | 09/30/90 |
| **2.** Pew Charitable Trusts | PA | IN | **155,113,636** | 3,076,891,792 | 12/31/90 |
| **3.** W. K. Kellogg Foundation | MI | IN | **121,974,324** | 3,509,461,224 | 08/31/90 |
| **4.** John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation | IL | IN | **115,675,981** | 3,077,581,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **5.** Robert Wood Johnson Foundation | NJ | IN | **112,022,743** | 2,914,183,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **6.** Lilly Endowment | IN | IN | **107,930,515** | 3,543,648,222 | 12/31/90 |
| **7.** Andrew W. Mellon Foundation | NY | IN | **74,467,370** | 1,831,235,504 | 12/31/90 |
| **8.** Rockefeller Foundation | NY | IN | **74,414,356** | 1,926,761,224 | 12/31/90 |
| **9.** Annenberg Foundation | PA | IN | **59,559,779** | 1,196,093,214 | 06/30/90 |
| **10.** New York Community Trust | NY | CM | **56,514,099** | 842,116,981 | 12/31/90 |
| **11.** Kresge Foundation | MI | IN | **48,792,000** | 1,214,208,974 | 12/31/90 |
| **12.** Carnegie Corporation of New York | NY | IN | **46,804,378** | 845,268,801 | 09/30/90 |
| **13.** W. M. Keck Foundation | CA | IN | **45,110,500** | 725,015,250 | 12/31/90 |
| **14.** Duke Endowment | NC | IN | **44,719,934** | 1,054,676,939 | 12/31/90 |
| **15.** DeWitt Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund | NY | IN | **42,757,609** | 761,826,102 | 12/31/90 |
| **16.** Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust | FL | IN | **41,979,788** | 186,577,896 | 06/30/90 |
| **17.** William and Flora Hewlett Foundation | CA | IN | **39,126,515** | 559,792,927 | 12/31/90 |
| **18.** McKnight Foundation | MN | IN | **38,266,160** | 906,355,455 | 12/31/90 |
| **19.** Charles Stewart Mott Foundation | MI | IN | **33,565,932** | 929,505,650 | 12/31/90 |
| **20.** Lila Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund | NY | IN | **32,232,027** | 577,279,421 | 12/31/90 |
| **21.** Richard King Mellon Foundation | PA | IN | **31,885,307** | 836,121,061 | 12/31/90 |
| **22.** Chicago Community Trust | IL | CM | **31,383,963** | 295,928,031 | 09/30/90 |
| **23.** Starr Foundation | NY | IN | **30,804,045** | 616,002,007 | 12/31/90 |
| **24.** Cleveland Foundation | OH | CM | **30,487,607** | 573,012,252 | 12/31/90 |
| **25.** AT&T Foundation | NY | CS | **30,333,952** | 98,900,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **26.** William Penn Foundation | PA | IN | **30,012,828** | 492,467,945 | 12/31/90 |
| **27.** Houston Endowment | TX | IN | **28,958,427** | 690,962,560 | 12/31/90 |
| **28.** Ford Motor Company Fund | MI | CS | **28,749,556** | 59,755,991 | 12/31/90 |
| **29.** Moody Foundation | TX | IN | **28,413,723** | 400,587,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **30.** Aaron Diamond Foundation | NY | IN | **28,147,074** | 86,902,538 | 12/31/90 |
| **31.** Robert W. Woodruff Foundation | GA | IN | **26,448,425** | 995,893,546 | 12/31/90 |
| **32.** Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation | WI | IN | **25,535,549** | 370,691,611 | 07/31/90 |
| **33.** Communities Foundation of Texas | TX | CM | **24,571,960** | 205,225,229 | 06/30/90 |
| **34.** Amoco Foundation | IL | CS | **24,207,650** | 57,982,053 | 12/31/90 |
| **35.** General Motors Foundation | MI | CS | **23,877,263** | 149,835,939 | 12/31/90 |
| **36.** David and Lucile Packard Foundation | CA | IN | **23,632,567** | 227,512,098 | 12/31/90 |
| **37.** Knight Foundation | FL | IN | **23,154,361** | 522,072,552 | 12/31/90 |
| **38.** Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation | IL | IN | **23,008,722** | 470,292,080 | 12/31/90 |
| **39.** Weingart Foundation | CA | IN | **22,893,357** | 458,342,864 | 06/30/91 |
| **40.** US WEST Foundation | CO | CS | **22,735,661** | 13,853,913 | 12/31/90 |
| **41.** Howard Heinz Endowment | PA | IN | **21,932,562** | 622,403,561 | 12/31/90 |
| **42.** James Irvine Foundation | CA | IN | **21,715,791** | 506,745,921 | 12/31/90 |
| **43.** Marin Community Foundation | CA | CM | **21,545,000** | 482,431,000 | 06/30/90 |
| **44.** San Francisco Foundation | CA | CM | **21,380,363** | 226,099,459 | 06/30/91 |
| **45.** Alfred P. Sloan Foundation | NY | IN | **21,199,731** | 612,221,359 | 12/31/90 |
| **46.** J. E. and L. E. Mabee Foundation | OK | IN | **20,812,422** | 513,588,666 | 08/31/90 |
| **47.** Ahmanson Foundation | CA | IN | **20,505,071** | 338,530,000 | 10/31/90 |
| **48.** Edna McConnell Clark Foundation | NY | IN | **19,872,230** | 384,881,000 | 09/30/90 |
| **49.** Brown Foundation | TX | IN | **19,841,803** | 496,877,087 | 06/30/91 |
| **50.** John M. Olin Foundation | NY | IN | **19,827,537** | 69,948,396 | 12/31/90 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

* Includes grants, scholarships, and employee matching gifts; excludes loans, PRIs, and program expenses.

‡ Foundation type codes: IN=Independent; CS=Company-Sponsored or Corporate; and CM=Community.

subject or field— the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation concentrates in the health field, for example —or cover a wide range of interests. Small foundations that give locally tend to support a broad range of activities. Information about their programs is generally not as widely available to the public. These foundations remain an important source of funding for community service agencies, cultural organizations, schools, and other locally based nonprofit organizations.

***Public Reporting.*** While all 32,100 private foundations are required by law to file IRS Form 990-PF and must make that document available to the public, only about 2,100 foundations issue statements of their program interests or guidelines of grant applications and only 960—mainly the larger staffed foundations—publish full annual or biennial reports. (For a complete review of foundation reporting trends, see "Finding out about Foundations.") Of the smaller foundations publishing reports, most are community foundations. (Community foundations are not classified as private foundations by the IRS.)

***Staffing.*** Larger foundations are more likely to have paid staff who review and investigate proposals, develop projects, and work with the public. From a survey

**TABLE 16. 50 LARGEST FOUNDATIONS BY ASSET SIZE, 1990**

| Foundation | State | Foundation Type‡ | Assets | Grants | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** Ford Foundation | NY | IN | **$5,460,896,289** | $227,828,194 | 09/30/90 |
| **2.** J. Paul Getty Trust | CA | OP | **4,816,152,579** | 9,086,401[1] | 06/30/90 |
| **3.** Lilly Endowment | IN | IN | **3,543,648,222** | 107,930,515 | 12/31/90 |
| **4.** W. K. Kellogg Foundation | MI | IN | **3,509,461,224** | 121,974,324 | 08/31/90 |
| **5.** John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation | IL | IN | **3,077,581,000** | 115,675,981 | 12/31/90 |
| **6.** Pew Charitable Trusts | PA | IN | **3,076,891,792** | 155,113,636 | 12/31/90 |
| **7.** Robert Wood Johnson Foundation | NJ | IN | **2,914,183,000** | 112,022,743 | 12/31/90 |
| **8.** Rockefeller Foundation | NY | IN | **1,962,761,224** | 74,414,356 | 12/31/90 |
| **9.** Andrew W. Mellon Foundation | NY | IN | **1,831,235,504** | 74,467,370 | 12/31/90 |
| **10.** Kresge Foundation | MI | IN | **1,214,208,974** | 48,792,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **11.** Annenberg Foundation | PA | IN | **1,196,093,214** | 59,559,779 | 06/30/90 |
| **12.** Duke Endowment | NC | IN | **1,054,676,939** | 44,719,934 | 12/31/90 |
| **13.** Robert W. Woodruff Foundation | GA | IN | **995,893,546** | 26,448,425 | 12/31/90 |
| **14.** Charles Stewart Mott Foundation | MI | IN | **929,505,650** | 33,565,932 | 12/31/90 |
| **15.** McKnight Foundation | MN | IN | **906,355,455** | 38,266,160 | 12/31/90 |
| **16.** Carnegie Corporation of New York | NY | IN | **845,268,801** | 46,804,378 | 09/30/90 |
| **17.** New York Community Trust | NY | CM | **842,116,981** | 56,514,099 | 12/31/90 |
| **18.** Richard King Mellon Foundation | PA | IN | **836,121,061** | 31,885,307 | 12/31/90 |
| **19.** DeWitt Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund | NY | IN | **761,826,102** | 42,757,609 | 12/31/90 |
| **20.** W. M. Keck Foundation | CA | IN | **725,015,250** | 45,110,500 | 12/31/90 |
| **21.** Houston Endowment | TX | IN | **690,962,560** | 28,958,427 | 12/31/90 |
| **22.** Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation | MD | IN | **639,935,746** | 1,888,500 | 02/28/91 |
| **23.** Howard Heinz Endowment | PA | IN | **622,403,561** | 21,932,562 | 12/31/90 |
| **24.** Starr Foundation | NY | IN | **616,002,007** | 30,804,045 | 12/31/90 |
| **25.** Alfred P. Sloan Foundation | NY | IN | **612,221,359** | 21,199,731 | 12/31/90 |
| **26.** Annie E. Casey Foundation | CT | IN | **604,689,114** | 18,664,394 | 12/31/90 |
| **27.** Freedom Forum | VA | IN | **592,973,755** | 15,235,077 | 12/31/90 |
| **28.** Lila Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund | NY | IN | **577,279,421** | 32,232,027 | 12/31/90 |
| **29.** Cleveland Foundation | OH | CM | **573,012,252** | 30,487,607 | 12/31/90 |
| **30.** William and Flora Hewlett Foundation | CA | IN | **559,792,927** | 39,126,515 | 12/31/90 |
| **31.** Knight Foundation | FL | IN | **522,072,552** | 23,154,361 | 12/31/90 |
| **32.** J. E. and L. E. Mabee Foundation | OK | IN | **513,588,666** | 20,812,422 | 08/31/90 |
| **33.** James Irvine Foundation | CA | IN | **506,745,921** | 21,715,791 | 12/31/90 |
| **34.** Brown Foundation | TX | IN | **496,877,087** | 19,841,803 | 06/30/91 |
| **35.** William Penn Foundation | PA | IN | **492,467,945** | 30,012,828 | 12/31/90 |
| **36.** Marin Community Foundation | CA | CM | **482,431,000** | 21,545,000 | 06/30/90 |
| **37.** Meadows Foundation | TX | IN | **472,116,272** | 18,276,380 | 12/31/90 |
| **38.** Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation | IL | IN | **470,292,080** | 23,008,722 | 12/31/90 |
| **39.** Weingart Foundation | CA | IN | **458,342,864** | 22,893,357 | 06/30/91 |
| **40.** Conrad N. Hilton Foundation | NV | IN | **428,692,519** | 14,058,895 | 02/28/91 |
| **41.** Hall Family Foundations | MO | IN | **407,362,996** | 8,405,595 | 12/31/90 |
| **42.** Moody Foundation | TX | IN | **400,587,000** | 28,413,723 | 12/31/90 |
| **43.** Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation | OK | IN | **386,415,611** | 5,477,074 | 10/31/90 |
| **44.** Edna McConnell Clark Foundation | NY | IN | **384,881,000** | 19,872,230 | 09/30/90 |
| **45.** Arthur S. DeMoss Foundation | PA | IN | **384,297,398** | 17,660,892 | 12/31/89 |
| **46.** Bush Foundation | MN | IN | **374,239,000** | 18,934,471 | 11/30/90 |
| **47.** Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation | WI | IN | **370,691,611** | 25,535,549 | 07/31/90 |
| **48.** Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation | CA | IN | **366,704,733** | 17,374,376 | 12/31/90 |
| **49.** Henry Luce Foundation | NY | IN | **363,267,716** | 13,065,645 | 12/31/90 |
| **50.** Joseph B. Whitehead Foundation | GA | IN | **353,487,542** | 11,621,577 | 12/31/90 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

‡ IN=Independent; CS=Company-Sponsored or Corporate; and CM=Community.

[1] J. Paul Getty Trust is an operating foundation; a major share of its qualifying distributions are paid out for administration of operating programs, not as grants.

**TABLE 17. FOUNDATION STAFF POSITIONS BY ASSET CATEGORIES, 1991***

| | All Foundations | $100 million or more | $50 million–under $100 million | $25 million–under $50 million | $10 million–under $25 million | $5 million–under $10 million | Under $5 million |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Foundations Surveyed** | 8,729 | 179 | 190 | 310 | 865 | 1,102 | 6,083 |
| **Foundations Reporting Staff** | 1,967 | 159 | 140 | 198 | 402 | 320 | 748 |
| Percent Reporting Staff | 22.5% | 88.8% | 73.7% | 63.9% | 46.5% | 29.0% | 12.3% |
| **Total Staff Positions Reported** | 8,768 | 3,376 | 927 | 848 | 1,199 | 743 | 1,675 |
| Full-time Professional | 3,302 | 1,447 | 372 | 396 | 402 | 236 | 449 |
| Part-time Professional | 1,090 | 118 | 81 | 99 | 225 | 161 | 406 |
| Full-time Support | 2,623 | 1,443 | 341 | 189 | 248 | 125 | 277 |
| Part-time Support | 1,232 | 189 | 106 | 109 | 255 | 158 | 415 |
| Unspecified | 521 | 179 | 27 | 55 | 69 | 63 | 128 |
| **Average Number of Staff per Foundation Reporting Staff** | 4.46[1] | 21.23[1] | 6.62 | 4.28 | 2.98 | 2.32 | 2.24 |

Source: Based on 1991 survey of foundations with at least $1 million in assets or making grants of $100,000 or more.
[1] If the staff of the four foundations with more than 100 staff members are excluded—Ford Foundation (559), W. K. Kellogg Foundation (204), Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation (168), Rockefeller Foundation (155)—the mean number of staff in the $100 million or more in assets range is 14.8; for "All Foundations," the mean number is 3.91.

**TABLE 18. STAFFED FOUNDATIONS BY STAFF SIZE RANGE, 1990**

| Staff Size Range | Number of Foundations | % |
|---|---|---|
| 50 or more | 12 | 0.6 |
| 20–49 | 48 | 2.4 |
| 10–19 | 104 | 5.3 |
| 5–9 | 235 | 11.9 |
| 4 | 143 | 7.3 |
| 3 | 253 | 12.9 |
| 2 | 536 | 27.2 |
| 1 | 636 | 32.3 |
| **Total** | **1,967** | **100.0%** |

Source: Based on 1991 survey of foundations with at least $1 million in assets or making grants of $100,000 or more.

of some 8,700 foundations conducted by the Foundation Center in 1991, about 2,000 respondents reported paid staff. Only 12 percent of foundations with assets lower than $5 million reported paid staff. Table 17 shows the average number of staff by asset size category of foundations.

When median staff size was examined, about 60 percent of staffed foundations reported staff of two or fewer while only about one-fourth reported staff larger than four (Table 18). Typically these were foundations with at least $25 million in assets. Few, if any, of the nearly 24,000 smaller foundations not included in the survey are able to have paid staff, so their programs are generally administered by volunteer board members or by bank trustees.

**HOWARD HUGHES MEDICAL INSTITUTE**

Exceptional new resources were added to organized philanthropy when the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, a nonprofit organization whose principal purpose is the direct conduct of medical research, started up a grants program in 1987. Although formed by an endowment and holding assets of over $6.5 billion in fiscal 1990, as a medical research organization HHMI is classified as "not a private foundation" under the federal tax code. It is therefore not subject to the same regulations, payout requirements, limits on deductibility, and excise taxes that apply to private foundations set forth in Appendix A. Nevertheless, as part of a settlement reached with the Internal Revenue Service, HHMI agreed to spend $500 million in charitable distributions over ten years, in addition to the amount that it is required to spend as a medical research organization. In 1990, that commitment resulted in 167 grants totaling $35 million in support of education and training in biomedical and related sciences. If HHMI's grants were ranked with those of the largest private foundations, the Institute would place among the top twenty funders in 1990; in science, it is one of the largest grantmakers.

In recognition of its prominent role in philanthropy, information concerning HHMI's grant program has been added to the publications of the Foundation Center. Yet because it is not a private or community foundation, and because the Foundation Center does not have comprehensive information on other medical research organizations or on philanthropies commonly known as "public foundations," data on HHMI are not included in the statistical analyses in this report.

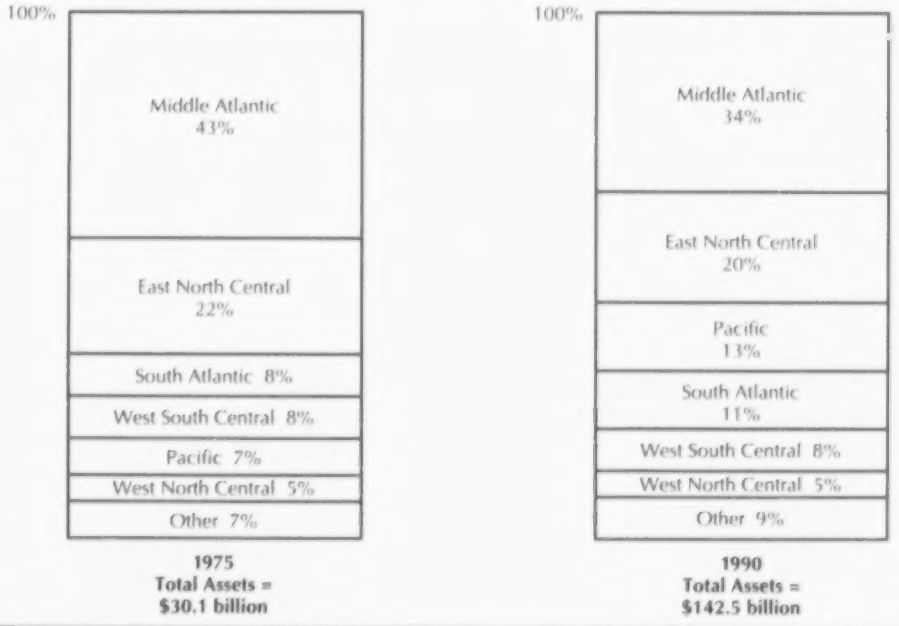
## Shifts in Geographic Distribution

The Northeast has traditionally controlled a disproportionate share of philanthropy, yet changing demographic patterns and relatively rapid economic growth in the South and Pacific regions over the past fifteen years have altered the philanthropic map. Figure 8 and Table 19 compare the geographic distribution of foundations and their corresponding share of assets by region in 1975 and 1990; Table 20 presents complete fiscal data by state and by region in 1990.

In 1990 about 44 percent of all 32,400 grant-making foundations were located in the Middle Atlantic states (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) and the East North Central states (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin). Foundations in these eight states account for 54 percent of assets and are responsible for over 53 percent of total dollars distributed.

Although foundations in the Middle Atlantic states still represent the largest single share of foundation assets and giving—approximately one-third—they have experienced much slower growth than foundations in other regions. (This, despite the recent creation of a new billion-dollar foundation in Penn-

**FIGURE 8. FOUNDATION ASSETS BY REGION**




Source: *National Data Book of Foundations*, Editions 2 and 16.

**TABLE 19. FOUNDATION NUMBER AND ASSETS BY REGION, 1975 AND 1990***

| Region | 1975 Number | % | 1975 Assets | % | 1990 Number | % | 1990 Assets | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Middle Atlantic** | 6,352 | 29.0 | $13,015 | 43.2 | 8,430 | 26.0 | $48,288 | 33.9 |
| **East No. Central** | 4,406 | 20.1 | 6,612 | 21.9 | 5,975 | 18.4 | 28,177 | 19.8 |
| **Pacific** | 2,185 | 10.0 | 2,105 | 7.0 | 3,550 | 11.0 | 19,050 | 13.4 |
| **South Atlantic** | 2,520 | 11.5 | 2,511 | 8.3 | 4,360 | 13.5 | 16,113 | 11.3 |
| **West So. Central** | 1,485 | 6.8 | 2,390 | 8.0 | 2,175 | 6.7 | 11,378 | 8.0 |
| **West No. Central** | 1,609 | 7.4 | 1,394 | 4.6 | 2,404 | 7.4 | 7,261 | 5.1 |
| **New England** | 2,167 | 9.9 | 1,237 | 4.1 | 3,244 | 10.0 | 6,738 | 4.7 |
| **Mountain** | 567 | 2.6 | 470 | 1.6 | 1,168 | 3.6 | 3,329 | 2.3 |
| **East So. Central** | 582 | 2.7 | 378 | 1.3 | 1,090 | 3.4 | 2,053 | 1.4 |
| **Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands**[1] | 4 | 0.0 | 17 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.0 | 89[2] | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **21,877** | **100.0%** | **$30,129** | **100.0%** | **32,401** | **100.0%** | **$142,477** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

* Dollar figures in millions; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

– = not available

[1] Private foundations in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not required to file IRS Form 990-PF. Only a few voluntary reporters are represented in the Foundation Center database.

[2] The value of assets for the one foundation reporting from the Virgin Islands totaled about $205,000.

**TABLE 20. 1990 FISCAL DATA OF GRANTMAKING FOUNDATIONS BY REGION AND STATE (Dollar figures expressed in thousands) ***

| Region | Number of Foundations | % | Assets | % | Gifts Received | % | Expenditures | % | Total Grants | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Middle Atlantic** | **8,430** | **26.0** | **$48,287,716** | **33.9** | **$1,305,043** | **26.2** | **$3,485,777** | **33.6** | **$2,964,394** | **34.2** |
| New Jersey | 995 | 3.1 | 5,345,996 | 3.8 | 139,814 | 2.8 | 379,382 | 3.7 | 321,794 | 3.7 |
| New York | 5,736 | 17.7 | 31,263,775 | 21.9 | 918,685 | 18.5 | 2,333,937 | 22.5 | 1,954,077 | 22.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,699 | 5.2 | 11,677,945 | 8.2 | 246,544 | 5.0 | 772,458 | 7.4 | 688,522 | 7.9 |
| **East North Central** | **5,975** | **18.4** | **28,177,376** | **19.8** | **896,407** | **18.0** | **1,937,988** | **18.7** | **1,656,254** | **19.1** |
| Illinois | 2,051 | 6.3 | 8,245,282 | 5.8 | 261,312 | 5.3 | 634,926 | 6.1 | 539,066 | 6.2 |
| Indiana | 679 | 2.1 | 4,976,256 | 3.5 | 63,020 | 1.3 | 217,385 | 2.1 | 183,688 | 2.1 |
| Michigan | 990 | 3.1 | 8,851,956 | 6.2 | 201,643 | 4.1 | 559,074 | 5.4 | 483,112 | 5.6 |
| Ohio | 1,442 | 4.5 | 4,620,747 | 3.2 | 297,592 | 6.0 | 390,572 | 3.8 | 335,143 | 3.9 |
| Wisconsin | 813 | 2.5 | 1,483,136 | 1.0 | 72,840 | 1.5 | 136,032 | 1.3 | 115,245 | 1.3 |
| **Pacific** | **3,550** | **11.0** | **19,050,089** | **13.4** | **847,218** | **17.0** | **1,280,742** | **12.3** | **1,022,064** | **11.8** |
| Alaska | 24 | 0.1 | 9,317 | 0.0 | 1,484 | 0.0 | 1,751 | 0.0 | 1,264 | 0.0 |
| California | 2,591 | 8.0 | 16,937,618 | 11.9 | 714,046 | 14.4 | 1,101,820 | 10.6 | 871,038 | 10.0 |
| Hawaii | 141 | 0.4 | 394,302 | 0.3 | 30,431 | 0.6 | 26,739 | 0.3 | 21,893 | 0.3 |
| Oregon | 293 | 0.9 | 715,577 | 0.5 | 41,730 | 0.8 | 53,564 | 0.5 | 47,143 | 0.5 |
| Washington | 501 | 1.5 | 993,274 | 0.7 | 59,527 | 1.2 | 96,868 | 0.9 | 80,725 | 0.9 |
| **West South Central** | **2,175** | **6.7** | **11,378,004** | **8.0** | **286,934** | **5.8** | **879,865** | **8.5** | **644,395** | **7.4** |
| Arkansas | 160 | 0.5 | 418,746 | 0.3 | 23,361 | 0.5 | 44,728 | 0.4 | 39,825 | 0.5 |
| Louisiana | 213 | 0.7 | 466,984 | 0.3 | 19,883 | 0.4 | 31,262 | 0.3 | 22,687 | 0.3 |
| Oklahoma | 263 | 0.8 | 2,001,541 | 1.4 | 25,188 | 0.5 | 120,596 | 1.2 | 87,961 | 1.0 |
| Texas | 1,539 | 4.7 | 8,490,733 | 6.0 | 218,502 | 4.4 | 683,278 | 6.6 | 493,923 | 5.7 |
| **South Atlantic** | **4,360** | **13.5** | **16,113,497** | **11.3** | **642,302** | **12.9** | **1,171,909** | **11.3** | **990,240** | **11.4** |
| Delaware | 160 | 0.5 | 961,686 | 0.7 | 18,231 | 0.4 | 61,109 | 0.6 | 54,200 | 0.6 |
| District of Columbia | 274 | 0.8 | 1,525,108 | 1.1 | 69,237 | 1.4 | 136,318 | 1.3 | 107,084 | 1.2 |
| Florida | 1,300 | 4.0 | 3,219,821 | 2.3 | 149,349 | 3.0 | 273,596 | 2.6 | 231,575 | 2.7 |
| Georgia | 551 | 1.7 | 3,102,209 | 2.2 | 133,018 | 2.7 | 173,025 | 1.7 | 155,250 | 1.8 |
| Maryland | 579 | 1.8 | 1,970,646 | 1.4 | 55,686 | 1.1 | 124,303 | 1.2 | 110,073 | 1.3 |
| North Carolina | 585 | 1.8 | 3,123,785 | 2.2 | 116,267 | 2.3 | 208,456 | 2.0 | 182,151 | 2.1 |
| South Carolina | 217 | 0.7 | 331,648 | 0.2 | 15,366 | 0.3 | 29,379 | 0.3 | 24,503 | 0.3 |
| Virginia | 587 | 1.8 | 1,658,668 | 1.2 | 66,772 | 1.3 | 149,610 | 1.4 | 111,853 | 1.3 |
| West Virginia | 107 | 0.3 | 219,926 | 0.2 | 18,376 | 0.4 | 16,111 | 0.2 | 13,550 | 0.2 |
| **West North Central** | **2,404** | **7.4** | **7,261,157** | **5.1** | **379,260** | **7.6** | **628,100** | **6.1** | **568,132** | **6.5** |
| Iowa | 472 | 1.5 | 618,708 | 0.4 | 21,877 | 0.4 | 59,173 | 0.6 | 54,052 | 0.6 |
| Kansas | 336 | 1.0 | 360,546 | 0.3 | 27,971 | 0.6 | 37,493 | 0.4 | 33,017 | 0.4 |
| Minnesota | 593 | 1.8 | 3,646,864 | 2.6 | 151,723 | 3.1 | 284,824 | 2.7 | 256,909 | 3.0 |
| Missouri | 680 | 2.1 | 2,095,256 | 1.5 | 148,625 | 3.0 | 193,965 | 1.9 | 177,060 | 2.0 |
| Nebraska | 216 | 0.7 | 482,425 | 0.3 | 26,605 | 0.5 | 47,448 | 0.5 | 43,543 | 0.5 |
| North Dakota | 51 | 0.2 | 38,446 | 0.0 | 1,623 | 0.0 | 3,444 | 0.0 | 2,260 | 0.0 |
| South Dakota | 56 | 0.2 | 18,912 | 0.0 | 837 | 0.0 | 1,755 | 0.0 | 1,292 | 0.0 |
| **New England** | **3,244** | **10.0** | **6,737,828** | **4.7** | **373,547** | **7.5** | **579,283** | **5.6** | **492,403** | **5.7** |
| Connecticut | 799 | 2.5 | 2,482,320 | 1.7 | 160,117 | 3.2 | 243,242 | 2.3 | 207,021 | 2.4 |
| Maine | 285 | 0.9 | 117,489 | 0.1 | 6,822 | 0.1 | 10,604 | 0.1 | 8,580 | 0.1 |
| Massachusetts | 1,701 | 5.2 | 3,056,519 | 2.1 | 145,224 | 2.9 | 247,488 | 2.4 | 210,604 | 2.4 |
| New Hampshire | 210 | 0.6 | 364,104 | 0.3 | 16,220 | 0.3 | 24,590 | 0.2 | 20,753 | 0.2 |
| Rhode Island | 173 | 0.5 | 631,329 | 0.4 | 41,107 | 0.8 | 46,830 | 0.5 | 41,464 | 0.5 |
| Vermont | 76 | 0.2 | 86,066 | 0.1 | 4,057 | 0.1 | 6,529 | 0.1 | 3,982 | 0.0 |
| **Mountain** | **1,168** | **3.6** | **3,328,678** | **2.3** | **109,550** | **2.2** | **233,067** | **2.2** | **190,335** | **2.2** |
| Arizona | 233 | 0.7 | 515,822 | 0.4 | 19,933 | 0.4 | 39,705 | 0.4 | 29,969 | 0.3 |
| Colorado | 403 | 1.2 | 1,447,103 | 1.0 | 57,777 | 1.2 | 117,552 | 1.1 | 96,592 | 1.1 |
| Idaho | 75 | 0.2 | 74,578 | 0.1 | 2,160 | 0.0 | 5,357 | 0.1 | 4,301 | 0.0 |
| Montana | 90 | 0.3 | 60,812 | 0.0 | 6,631 | 0.1 | 4,302 | 0.0 | 3,410 | 0.0 |
| Nevada | 94 | 0.3 | 686,517 | 0.5 | 12,588 | 0.3 | 33,235 | 0.3 | 29,405 | 0.3 |
| New Mexico | 71 | 0.2 | 143,521 | 0.1 | 4,548 | 0.1 | 8,735 | 0.1 | 5,873 | 0.1 |
| Utah | 146 | 0.5 | 319,907 | 0.2 | 3,238 | 0.1 | 19,756 | 0.2 | 17,335 | 0.2 |
| Wyoming | 56 | 0.2 | 80,418 | 0.1 | 2,674 | 0.1 | 4,424 | 0.0 | 3,451 | 0.0 |
| **East South Central** | **1,090** | **3.4** | **2,053,414** | **1.4** | **128,605** | **2.6** | **174,828** | **1.7** | **147,111** | **1.7** |
| Alabama | 330 | 1.0 | 471,741 | 0.3 | 50,800 | 1.0 | 36,609 | 0.4 | 31,766 | 0.4 |
| Kentucky | 278 | 0.9 | 502,655 | 0.4 | 41,491 | 0.8 | 50,152 | 0.5 | 39,491 | 0.5 |
| Mississippi | 125 | 0.4 | 116,749 | 0.1 | 6,971 | 0.1 | 11,768 | 0.1 | 9,835 | 0.1 |
| Tennessee | 357 | 1.1 | 962,268 | 0.7 | 29,343 | 0.6 | 76,300 | 0.7 | 66,018 | 0.8 |
| **Puerto Rico†** | **4** | **0.0** | **88,806** | **0.1** | **3,191** | **0.1** | **3,123** | **0.0** | **1,380** | **0.0** |
| **Virgin Islands†** | **1** | **0.0** | **205** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **12** | **0.0** | **12** | **0.0** |
| **Total** | **32,401** | **100.0%** | **$142,476,770** | **100.0%** | **$4,972,058** | **100.0%** | **$10,374,695** | **100.0%** | **$8,676,720** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

* Due to rounding, figures may not add up.

† Private foundations in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not required to file IRS Form 990-PF. Only a few voluntary reporters are represented in the Foundation Center database.

sylvania, the Annenberg Foundation.) In 1975, by comparison, foundations in the three Middle Atlantic states accounted for fully 43 percent of both assets and grants and New York State alone comprised a commanding one-third share of foundation wealth. But if the Middle Atlantic states have lost ground, the East North Central region has held on to its roughly one-fifth of assets and grants over the same period.

Foundations in the Pacific and South Atlantic regions have experienced the greatest long-term growth:

***Pacific Region.*** Assets of foundations in the Pacific states—California, Oregon, and Washington—represented more than 13 percent of total assets in 1990 compared with only 7 percent in 1975. Their share of grants has grown from under 7 percent to nearly 12 percent. (California alone controls 12 percent of assets and represents 10 percent of grant dollars). Much of the asset growth of this region came in the late 1970s or early 1980s, especially upon the endowment of the J. Paul Getty Trust in California, mentioned earlier in this report.

Moreover, many of the largest foundations with living donors—the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation, for example—and the largest created in the 1980s, are located in California. As a result, the Pacific region receives a substantial share of new gifts—14 percent in 1990. For newly established foundations, the percentage is much higher. According to figures released in the 1991 *Directory of New and Emerging Foundations*, the Pacific area accounts for fully 30 percent of gifts received, 27 percent of assets, and 22 percent of the grants reported by more than 3,000 foundations created since 1985. Among California's largest foundations by assets and grants created since 1985 are Marin Community Foundation, the Milken Family Foundation, and the Ann & Gordon Getty Foundation. (See "New Foundations in the 1980s.")

***South Atlantic Region.*** Assets of the South Atlantic states—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia—grew from 8 percent in 1975 to over 11 percent in 1990. Grants increased from 8 percent to nearly 12 percent over this period. Foundation growth in this area accelerated in the mid-1980s along with regional economic growth. Several established foundations received important additions to endowments, large new foundations were formed, and corporate foundation activity increased. Foundation growth was especially notable in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia.

By year end 1990, the South Atlantic region could claim two "billion-dollar" foundations—the Duke Endowment in North Carolina, ranked twelfth by assets, and thirteenth-ranked Robert W. Woodruff Foundation in Georgia. The Woodruff Foundation had received significant bequests from the founder's estate in 1989 and 1990, raising its asset value to almost $1 billion. In 1990 the South Atlantic region's share of gifts to foundations totaled $642 million, or almost 13 percent.

Other newly large, newly established, or relocated foundations that have contributed to growth include the Knight Foundation (FL), UPS Foundation (GA), Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust (FL), the Eugene B. Casey Foundation (MD), RJR Nabisco Foundation (DC), Freedom Forum, formerly Gannett Foundation (VA), and the Harry and Jeannette Weinberg Foundation (MD). Due to bequests from the late Harry Weinberg announced in 1991, the Weinberg Foundation's assets are expected to reach $1 billion once the donor's estate has been settled. In 1990, assets were valued at $640 million and the foundation made grants of $1.9 million.

***Rankings by State.*** Foundations in ten states account for 71 percent of total giving (Table 21). The top ranked

**TABLE 21. TOP 10 STATES BY GRANT DOLLARS REPORTED, 1990***

| Foundation Location | No. of Foundations | % of Total | Grant Amount | % of Total | Average Giving Per Foundation | Rank 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. New York** | 5,736 | 17.7% | $1,954.1 | 22.5% | $3.41 | 1 |
| **2. California** | 2,591 | 8.0 | 871.0 | 10.0 | 3.36 | 4 |
| **3. Pennsylvania** | 1,699 | 5.2 | 688.5 | 7.9 | 4.05 | 2 |
| **4. Illinois** | 2,051 | 6.3 | 539.1 | 6.2 | 2.63 | 6 |
| **5. Texas** | 1,539 | 4.7 | 493.9 | 5.7 | 3.21 | 5 |
| **6. Michigan** | 990 | 3.1 | 483.1 | 5.6 | 4.88 | 3 |
| **7. Ohio** | 1,442 | 4.5 | 335.1 | 3.9 | 2.32 | 7 |
| **8. New Jersey** | 995 | 3.1 | 321.8 | 3.7 | 3.23 | 9 |
| **9. Minnesota** | 593 | 1.8 | 256.9 | 3.0 | 4.33 | 10 |
| **10. Florida** | 1,300 | 4.0 | 231.6 | 2.7 | 1.78 | 18 |
| **Subtotal** | **18,936** | **58.4%** | **$6,175.1** | **71.2%** | **$3.26** | |
| All other states | 13,465 | 41.6 | 2,501.6 | 28.8 | 1.86 | |
| **Total** | **32,401** | **100.0%** | **$8,676.7** | **100.0%** | **$2.68** | |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

* Dollar figures in millions; due to rounding, figures may not add up. Total grants equals total dollars paid out by foundations located in each state and not dollars received by organizations in these states.

state by giving, New York, claims over 5,700 foundations (18 percent), and together these foundations distributed almost $2 billion or 23 percent of grant dollars in 1990. Second-ranked California is home to 2,591 foundations with combined grants of $871 million (10 percent). Between 1975 and 1990 the ten top-ranked states by foundation giving were unchanged with the exception of Florida, which advanced from eighteenth to tenth in rank. Within the group California advanced from fourth to second, Illinois from sixth to fourth.

Of the top-ranking states, nearly all have foundation communities numbering close to or well above 1,000. One notable exception is ninth-ranked Minnesota, which lists only 593 foundations (1.8 percent) but accounts for 3 percent of grant dollars. Despite the nation's demographic and corporate redistribution in the 1980s, favoring the West and South, Minnesota foundations have consistently held their ranking, mainly due to the high level of giving per foundation. Minnesota foundations' average giving totals $4.3 million, ranking second only to Michigan, where giving per foundation averages $4.9 million (Table 21). Among the top ten states, average giving per foundation totals $3.3 million, while in all other states combined the average is far less, about $1.9 million.

## Foundation Development in the 1980s

### NUMBER OF GRANTMAKING FOUNDATIONS INCREASES BY HALF

After experiencing record growth in the 1980s, the number of active grantmaking foundations appears to have stabilized. According to the National Data Book of Foundations, from 1989 to 1990 the foundation community grew from just under 32,000 to 32,400, up some 400, or only 1.3 percent (Figure 9 and Table 22). This was the lowest overall growth rate reported by the Center since 1981, resulting almost exclusively from reduced growth among independent foundations. Corporate, community, and grantmaking operating foundations continued to show impressive growth.

Among these 32,400 grantmaking foundations, the Center counted nearly 29,000 independent foundations, over 1,700 corporate foundations, over 1,600 operating foundations, and 328 community foundations.

At the start of the 1980s, the foundation population totaled just over 22,000 and was shrinking along with the real value of foundation assets. Starting with fiscal year 1981-1982, the number reported in the Foundation Center's annual analysis, based on Internal Revenue Service data, began to climb. Overall, from 1981 to 1990 the number of foundations identified as awarding grants of $1 or more increased by over 10,000, a jump of about 47 percent. (Of these approximately 7,500 were newly formed foundations.)

Growth began slowly and accelerated in the second half of the decade. Between 1984 and 1989, 7,000 foundation records were added to the Center's database, most of them independent foundations. As illustrated in Table 22, since 1987, when comprehensive coding of all private foundations according to type was first introduced by the Foundation Center, the number of independent or family foundations increased from 25,094 to 28,743 (up 15 percent) and the number of corporate foundations increased from 1,295 to 1,718 (up 33 percent).

Due to coding procedures set in place in 1981, growth of grantmaking operating foundations and of community foundations may be measured across the decade. The number of grantmaking operating foundations has more than tripled since 1981—from nearly 500 to 1,600—while the number of community foundations reporting to the Foundation Center has increased by 80 percent, from 182 to 328. Community foundation reporting, however, typically falls short of the number identified by the Council on Foundations, explained in part by different methods of tracking supporting organizations. The Center does not report fiscal information separately for supporting organizations that are administered by a community foundation.

Foundation growth in numbers has resulted primarily but not exclusively from the creation of new foundations. Trends in foundation formation will be discussed more fully below. Other explanations for growth in absolute numbers include:

- Substantially lower rates of termination after 1984; the termination rate between 1988 and 1990 averaged about 600 foundations a year, or 1.9 percent.
- An increase of some 1,100 operating foundations actively awarding grants, as noted above;
- More accurate collection of data on smaller foundations by the Foundation Center, achieved by comprehensive examination of IRS Form 990-PF; and finally,
- The addition of some 1,200 non-exempt charitable trusts (NECTs) into the IRS file due to a filing requirement that took effect in the mid-1980s. The private foundation NECTs identified by the Foundation Center fall almost entirely into the category of the very smallest foundations, that is, those with assets less than $1 million or awarding grants less than $100,000.

### 7,500 NEW FOUNDATIONS FORMED IN THE 1980s

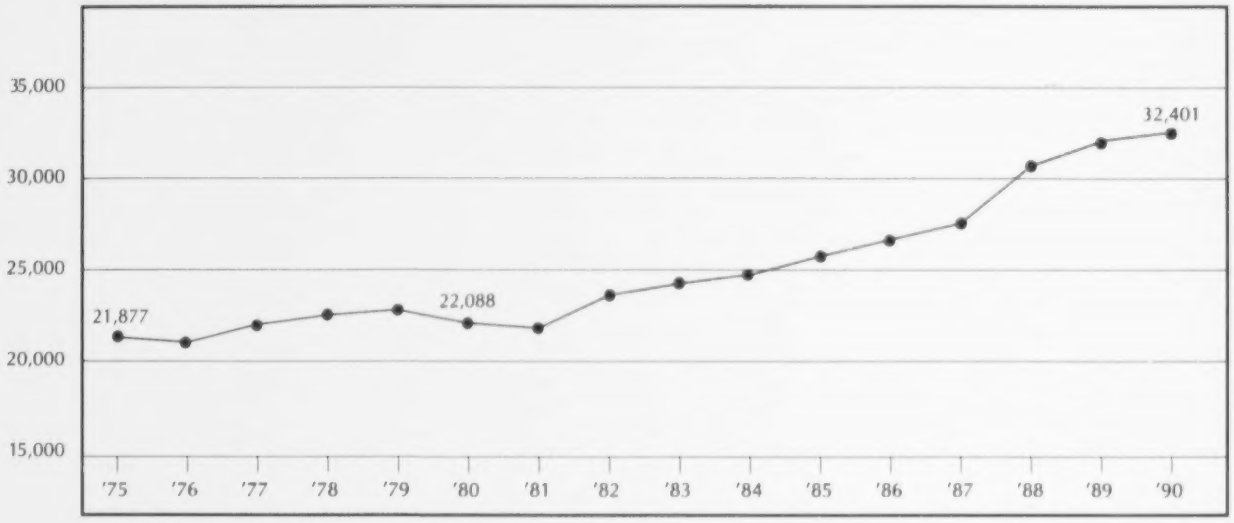
Clearly the single most significant factor in the increase in foundation number in the 1980s has been the choice of individuals, families, companies, and communities to establish new foundations. The overall revitalization of organized philanthropy in the 1980s—its growth

in size of giving and assets—owes much to new blood, as well as to market performance and economic expansion through much of the decade. Several large and prominent foundations started up in the 1980s, although as a group, these fledgling foundations still account for a small share of total foundation assets and grants.

While comprehensive data on formation of all 32,400 active grantmaking foundations are not currently available, expanded research efforts since 1987 have identified the following: more than 1,000 recently established foundations added to the 1992 edition of the *National Data Book of Foundations;* nearly 7,500 *Data Book* foundations—large and small—created after 1979; among these, more than 4,684 foundations created after 1985. Entries on more than 3,000 of these newest foundations were published in the 1991 edition of *New and Emerging Foundations.*

As a result of ongoing research conducted since the 1960s for *The Foundation Directory,* we can identify and compare periods of establishment of the largest foundations—those 8,729 reporting assets of $1 million or

**FIGURE 9. NUMBER OF GRANTMAKING FOUNDATIONS, 1975–1990***




Source: *National Data Book of Foundations,* Editions 2-16.

* The 10,000 grantmaking foundations added between 1975 and 1990 represent: an increase in newly created foundations (approx. 7,500); the addition of non-exempt charitable trusts to the IRS file of "private" foundations (approx. 1,500); and an increase in the number of grantmaking operating foundations (approx. 1,000).

**TABLE 22. NUMBER OF GRANTMAKING FOUNDATIONS BY TYPE, 1990**

| | All Types | | Private Foundations | | | | | | | Community Foundations | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number | % Change | Total Number | IN | % Change | CS | % Change | OP | % Change | Number | % Change |
| **1975** | 21,877 | | 21,877 | — | | — | | — | | * | |
| **1976** | 21,447 | (2.0%) | 21,447 | — | | — | | — | | * | |
| **1977** | 22,152 | 3.3 | 21,982 | — | | — | | — | | 170 | |
| **1978** | 22,484 | 1.5 | 22,325 | — | | — | | — | | 159 | (6.5%) |
| **1979** | 22,535 | 0.2 | 22,348 | — | | — | | — | | 187 | 17.6 |
| **1980** | 22,088 | (2.0) | 21,906 | — | | — | | — | | 182 | (2.7) |
| **1981** | 21,967 | (0.5) | 21,759 | — | | — | | 496 | | 208 | 14.3 |
| **1982**[1] | 23,770[1] | 8.2[1] | 23,545 | — | | — | | 817 | 64.7% | 225 | 8.2 |
| **1983** | 24,261 | 2.1 | 24,025 | — | | — | | 676 | (17.3) | 236 | 4.9 |
| **1984** | 24,859 | 2.5 | 24,616 | — | | — | | 907 | 34.2 | 243 | 3.0 |
| **1985** | 25,639 | 3.1 | 25,389 | — | | — | | 677 | (25.4) | 250 | 2.9 |
| **1987**[2] | 27,661[2] | 7.9[2] | 27,429 | 25,094[2] | | 1,295[2] | | 1,040 | 53.6 | 232 | (7.2) |
| **1988** | 30,338 | 9.7 | 30,082 | 27,411 | 9.2% | 1,449 | 11.9% | 1,222 | 17.5 | 256 | 10.3 |
| **1989** | 31,990 | 5.4 | 31,708 | 28,669 | 4.6 | 1,587 | 9.5 | 1,452 | 18.8 | 282 | 10.2 |
| **1990** | 32,401 | 1.3 | 32,073 | 28,743 | 0.3 | 1,718 | 8.3 | 1,612 | 11.0 | 328 | 16.3 |

Source: *National Data Book of Foundations,* Editions 2-16. 1986 figures not available.

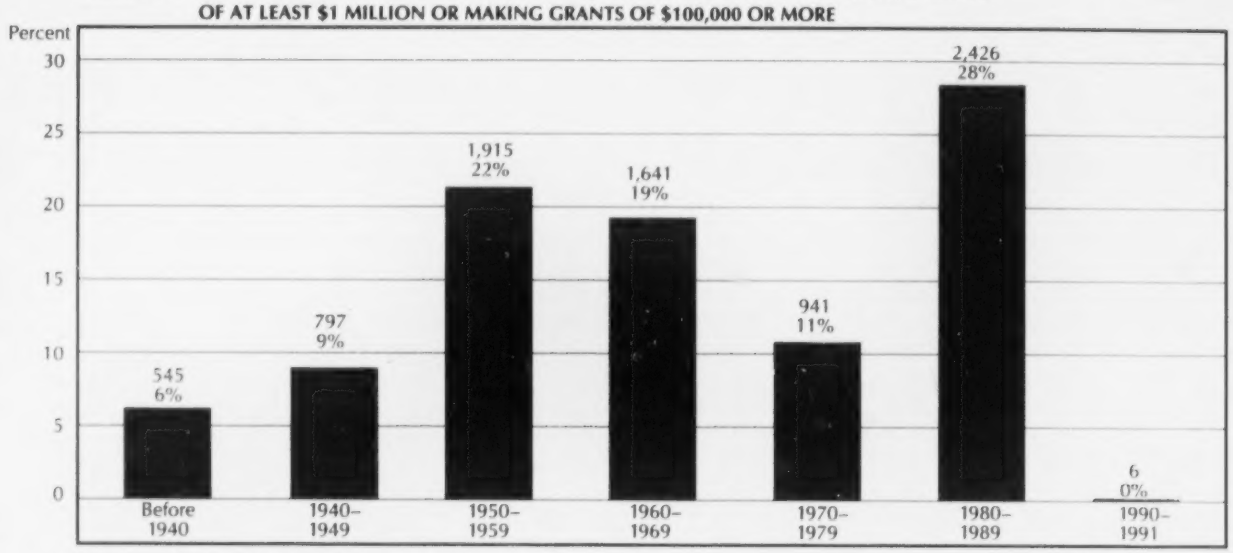
— = not available IN = Independent CS = Company-Sponsored or Corporate OP = Operating

* Collection of data on community foundations began with fiscal year 1977. Since community foundations are not "private" foundations, they are not required to file Form 990-PF. Data are solicited annually by questionnaire.

[1] Increase largely due to new computer program scanning multiple year IRS transaction tapes to identify eligible grantmaking foundations. Program developed by Foundation Center to offset omissions in a single year's transaction tape caused by variations in reporting periods of individual foundations.

[2] Primary source of data changed from IRS transaction tape to direct entry by Foundation Center staff from Form 990-PF, facilitating manual coding of independent and corporate foundations.

**FIGURE 10. DECADE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ACTIVE GRANTMAKING FOUNDATIONS WITH ASSETS OF AT LEAST $1 MILLION OR MAKING GRANTS OF $100,000 OR MORE**




Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
Note: Data were not available for 458 foundations. The number above each column indicates the number of foundations formed in that period and still active in 1989-90.

over or grants of at least $100,000 in 1990. Figure 10 shows that of these 8,729 large foundations, 2,426 foundations (28 percent) were created in the 1980s, more than two and a half times the number formed in the 1970s.

Compared to their high number, these newer foundations hold just $13.3 billion in assets or a relatively low 10 percent of total foundation wealth (Table 23). The lower asset share, however, is consistent with established patterns of foundation development. Studies have shown that the largest independent foundations received their primary endowments about 18 years after creation, usually following the death of the principal founder. In fact, the assets of these newer foundations are increasing rapidly: in fiscal year 1987, foundations created in the 1980s held only $6.6 billion in combined assets.

## NEW AND LARGE FOUNDATIONS

As shown in Table 23, most of these newer foundations—more than 2,000—are independent, usually founded by a single individual or family; 278 were formed by companies; 50 are community foundations; and 67 are grantmaking operating foundations.

Most are quite small—three-fourths have assets under $5 million (Table 24). Yet, in a relatively few years, the 1980s have produced a number of very large foundations: 73 have assets over $25 million, and of those, twelve report assets of $100 million or more.

Table 25 presents the assets, grants, and gifts received of 32 foundations with assets of $50 million or more formed since 1980. Five of the 32 are company-sponsored, while the majority are independent. Four are found in Pennsylvania, including the first-ranked Annenberg Foundation (assets $1.2 billion). Six are located in California, including the second-ranked Marin Community Foundation (assets $482 million). Marin was formed as a new foundation in 1987, but its assets derive from the Buck Trust, formerly a fund within the San Francisco Foundation.

Finally, Table 26 ranks the 28 foundations created in the 1980s that made grants of $5 million or more in 1989 or 1990; forty percent of this group are corporate foundations. First in rank by grants was the newly created Annenberg Foundation ($59.6 million).

Many of these new large foundations limit their giving to highly specialized interests:

- The Annenberg Foundation seeks to "advance the public well- being through improved communication"; its focus is primarily on education and not on "chips and wires."
- The Florida-based Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust will spend out all its assets by 1997 in the field of biomedical research;
- Colorado Trust and the Sierra Health Foundation, whose assets derive from the sale of nonprofit hospitals to profit-making companies, concentrate largely on health promotion; the Sierra Health Foundation is especially active in AIDs prevention.
- Global 2000, a grantmaking operating foundation, was created to improve food self-sufficiency and health standards in Third World countries through the transfer of hands-on technology and skills.

**TABLE 23. PERIOD OF ESTABLISHMENT FOR FOUNDATIONS BY FOUNDATION TYPE WITH AGGREGATE ASSETS***
**(Dollar figures in thousands)**

| | Total Foundations | | Independent Foundations | | Corporate Foundations | | Community Foundations | | Operating Foundations | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decade Established | No. | Assets | No. | Assets | No. | Assets | No. | Assets | No. | Assets |
| **Before 1900** | 65 | $ 274,421 | 58 | $ 239,443 | 0 | $ 0 | 0 | $ 0 | 7 | $ 34,978 |
| **1900–1909** | 22 | 387,807 | 17 | 167,359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 220,447 |
| **1910–1919** | 81 | 6,178,971 | 57 | 4,136,638 | 1 | 19,054 | 17 | 1,883,187 | 6 | 140,092 |
| **1920–1929** | 170 | 7,080,855 | 132 | 5,380,135 | 5 | 33,138 | 22 | 1,441,350 | 11 | 226,232 |
| **1930–1939** | 207 | 25,048,675 | 188 | 24,861,750 | 7 | 40,978 | 5 | 36,962 | 7 | 108,986 |
| **1940–1949** | 797 | 24,801,635 | 693 | 23,283,648 | 70 | 497,805 | 18 | 824,182 | 16 | 196,001 |
| **1950–1959** | 1,915 | 30,247,767 | 1,533 | 22,384,777 | 331 | 2,253,972 | 32 | 640,463 | 19 | 4,968,555 |
| **1960–1969** | 1,641 | 13,746,029 | 1,389 | 12,149,210 | 185 | 582,709 | 32 | 470,037 | 35 | 544,074 |
| **1970–1979** | 941 | 11,994,880 | 768 | 10,464,412 | 101 | 805,633 | 49 | 561,447 | 23 | 163,388 |
| **1980–1989** | 2,426 | 13,317,674 | 2,031 | 10,876,092 | 278 | 1,458,995 | 50 | 714,696 | 67 | 267,890 |
| **1990–1991** | 6 | 23,372 | 3 | 14,244 | 2 | 8,416 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 712 |
| Data not available | 458 | 1,089,356 | 408 | 1,007,683 | 30 | 38,947 | 8 | 19,420 | 12 | 23,306 |
| **Total** | **8,729** | **$134,191,443** | **7,277** | **$114,965,391** | **1,010** | **$5,739,647** | **233** | **$6,591,744** | **209** | **$6,894,661** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
*Grantmaking foundations with at least $1 million in assets or making grants of $100,000 or more in 1989–1990.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Founded in 1985, its program was inspired by the Global 2000 Report commissioned by Jimmy Carter during his presidency.

- Southwestern Bell Foundation funds several major initiatives directed to improving pre-collegiate education.

## EARLY FOUNDATION DEVELOPMENT

To put 1980s formation in context, we must look back over nearly a century of development. The concept of private foundations as they exist today dates back to the beginning of the 1900s, when the first "general purpose" or "modern" foundations were created by wealthy individuals, including Russell Sage Foundation (1907), Carnegie Corporation of New York (1911), and the Rockefeller Foundation (1913).

The first community foundation, the Cleveland Foundation, was established in 1914, and by 1930 another 40 had been formed. The Cleveland Foundation recently celebrated its 75th anniversary, an important landmark in the community foundation movement. Although corporations were not allowed federal tax deductions for charitable contributions until 1936, a few corporate foundations were formed in these early years as well.

Nearly one-third of the giant foundations of today—those with assets of $100 million or over—were established before 1940 (Table 23). Still, the overall number of foundations was quite small. It was only after World War II that the foundation movement experienced

**TABLE 24. PERIOD OF ESTABLISHMENT FOR FOUNDATIONS BY ASSET CATEGORIES***

| | Asset Categories | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Foundations | | $100 million or more | | $25 million–under $100 million | | $10 million–under $25 million | | $5 million–under $10 million | | $1 million–under $5 million | | Under $1 million | |
| Decade Established | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Before 1900** | 65 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.6 | 13 | 1.2 | 47 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **1900-1909** | 22 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.8 | 2 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.4 | 11 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **1910-1919** | 81 | 0.9 | 10 | 5.6 | 18 | 3.6 | 11 | 1.3 | 5 | 0.5 | 36 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.1 |
| **1920-1929** | 170 | 1.9 | 12 | 6.7 | 20 | 4.0 | 30 | 3.5 | 24 | 2.2 | 82 | 1.8 | 2 | 0.1 |
| **1930-1939** | 207 | 2.4 | 28 | 15.6 | 26 | 5.2 | 37 | 4.3 | 34 | 3.1 | 76 | 1.6 | 6 | 0.4 |
| **1940-1949** | 797 | 9.1 | 46 | 25.7 | 88 | 17.6 | 120 | 13.9 | 123 | 11.2 | 370 | 7.9 | 50 | 3.5 |
| **1950-1959** | 1,915 | 21.9 | 38 | 21.2 | 143 | 28.6 | 233 | 26.9 | 285 | 25.9 | 989 | 21.2 | 227 | 16.1 |
| **1960-1969** | 1,641 | 18.8 | 16 | 8.9 | 85 | 17.0 | 165 | 19.1 | 214 | 19.4 | 918 | 19.6 | 243 | 17.2 |
| **1970-1979** | 941 | 10.8 | 16 | 8.9 | 54 | 10.8 | 92 | 10.6 | 121 | 11.0 | 518 | 11.1 | 140 | 9.9 |
| **1980-1989** | 2,426 | 27.8 | 12 | 6.7 | 61 | 12.2 | 159 | 18.4 | 242 | 22.0 | 1,297 | 27.8 | 655 | 46.5 |
| **1990-1991** | 6 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Data not available | 458 | 5.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 10 | 1.2 | 36 | 3.3 | 326 | 7.0 | 85 | 6.0 |
| **Total** | **8,729** | **100.0%** | **179** | **100.0%** | **500** | **100.0%** | **865** | **100.0%** | **1,102** | **100.0%** | **4,673** | **100.0%** | **1,410** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Grantmaking foundations with at least $1 million in assets or making grants of $100,000 or more in 1989-1990.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

**TABLE 25. FOUNDATIONS CREATED IN THE 1980s WITH ASSETS OF $50 MILLION OR MORE**

| Foundation | State | Year Created | Type* | Fiscal Date | Assets | Gifts Received | Grants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annenberg Foundation | PA | 1989 | I | 06/30/90 | $1,196,093,214 | $ 552,747 | $59,559,779 |
| Marin Community Foundation | CA | 1986 | CM | 06/30/90 | 482,431,000 | 3,054,000 | 21,545,000 |
| Vira I. Heinz Endowment | PA | 1986 | I | 12/31/90 | 298,736,446 | 0 | 12,561,786 |
| Colorado Trust | CO | 1985 | I | 12/31/90 | 226,443,779 | 3,545,755 | 9,333,823 |
| Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust | FL | 1983 | I | 06/30/91 | 186,577,896 | 12,500,000 | 41,979,788 |
| Capital Fund Foundation | CA | 1982 | I | 11/30/90 | 181,370,551 | 0 | 14,150,572 |
| Bat Hanadiv Foundation No. 3 | NY | 1981 | I | 12/31/90 | 164,284,224 | 0 | 4,619,437 |
| Roy J. Carver Charitable Trust | IA | 1982 | I | 04/30/91 | 150,458,913 | 0 | 5,856,954 |
| Moriah Fund | IN | 1985 | I | 12/31/90 | 140,134,226 | 4,335,604 | 4,995,000 |
| Milken Family Foundation | CA | 1986 | I | 11/30/89 | 119,882,320 | 0 | 8,396,168 |
| Marty & Dorothy Silverman Foundation | NY | 1986 | I | 07/31/90 | 103,221,423 | 35,007,200 | 1,930,000 |
| Eden Hall Foundation | PA | 1984 | I | 12/31/90 | 102,179,221 | 0 | 4,810,050 |
| AT&T Foundation | NY | 1984 | CS | 12/31/90 | 98,900,000 | 0 | 30,333,952 |
| Harvey and Bernice Jones Charitable Trust | AR | 1989 | I | 11/30/90 | 97,464,943 | 0 | 3,139,000 |
| Stratford Foundation | MA | 1983 | I | 12/31/90 | 95,486,067 | 59,826 | 9,002,127 |
| Sierra Health Foundation | CA | 1984 | I | 06/30/90 | 88,028,156 | 0 | 3,491,047 |
| United States–Japan Foundation | NY | 1980 | I | 12/31/90 | 81,830,619 | 0 | 4,454,141 |
| E. L. Wiegand Foundation | NV | 1982 | I | 10/31/90 | 76,152,114 | 22,142 | 4,073,824 |
| John S. Dunn Research Foundation | TX | 1985 | I | 12/31/89 | 74,459,227 | 126,924 | 2,950,472 |
| Scaife Family Foundation | PA | 1983 | I | 12/31/90 | 72,571,912 | 12,505,805 | 4,691,142 |
| Eugene B. Casey Foundation | MD | 1981 | I | 08/31/90 | 70,034,050 | 0 | 3,004,230 |
| Milken Family Medical Foundation | CA | 1986 | I | 10/31/89 | 64,081,002 | 0 | 3,394,746 |
| Ameritech Foundation | IL | 1984 | CS | 12/31/90 | 63,242,200 | 0 | 5,005,656 |
| Arison Foundation | FL | 1981 | I | 06/30/90 | 63,131,200 | 11,775,000 | 1,885,790 |
| RJR Nabisco Foundation | DC | 1986 | CS | 12/31/90 | 62,944,278 | 7,800,000 | 6,513,361 |
| Pacific Telesis Foundation | CA | 1984 | CS | 12/31/89 | 62,460,587 | 10,000,000 | 8,153,343 |
| Forrest C. Lattner Foundation | FL | 1981 | I | 12/31/90 | 58,247,654 | 51,591,212 | 3,041,135 |
| Francis Families Foundation | MO | 1989 | I | 12/31/90 | 58,214,786 | 0 | 2,761,797 |
| Eugene V. & Clare E. Thaw Charitable Trust | NY | 1981 | O | 05/31/90 | 57,493,303 | 0 | 238,000 |
| Christy-Houston Foundation | TN | 1987 | I | 04/30/91 | 55,947,181 | 536,630 | 501,476 |
| HCA Foundation | TN | 1982 | CS | 12/31/90 | 55,434,212 | 0 | 2,513,423 |
| Jessie B. Cox Charitable Trust | MA | 1982 | I | 12/31/90 | 51,000,000 | 0 | 3,059,230 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Type of foundation codes: O = operating foundation; I = independent foundation; CS = company-sponsored or corporate foundation; CM = community foundation.

explosive growth, attributed to societal needs that surfaced in the wake of the war, the emergence of company-sponsored foundations, a new emphasis on family foundations with living donors, and the very high tax rates then in effect.

Foundation creation grew by 146 percent in the 1940s and at nearly the same rate in the 1950s (Table 27). In all, more than 1,900 large foundations still active today were created in the 1950s and these foundations control over $30 billion in assets, or 22 percent. Of the 179 foundations with assets in excess of $100 million, nearly half were created in the 1940s and 1950s.

## GROWTH OF NEW FOUNDATIONS DECLINES SHARPLY IN 1970s

The rate of creation slowed in the 1960s—still, over 1,600 new foundations were formed—and then plummeted in the early 1970s following passage of the 1969 Tax Reform Act.[3] As reported earlier, the Act introduced stringent rules and regulations governing foundations, considered excessively punitive or burdensome by some in the field, gave donors to private foundations less favorable tax treatment, and imposed payout requirements and a four percent excise tax. Regulation, and the generally hostile climate that surrounded it, appears to have had a very chilling effect on new formation, especially of independent or family foundations. Questions about the favorability of corporate direct giving programs over company foundations and weakness in the economy also contributed to the overall downturn. With only 941 new foundations formed in the 1970s, the creation rate dropped to 19 percent (Table 27). In absolute numbers, foundation births per year averaged out over the decade declined to 94 from a high of 192 per year in the 1950s and 164 per year in the 1960s (Table 28).

Foundation decline was of paramount concern to the philanthropic community in the early 1980s and resulted in concerted efforts by the Council on Foundations and regional associations of foundations to improve the regulatory environment and to attract new philanthropists to the foundation community. By 1987 Foundation Center data pointed to evidence of renewed growth and vitality. Research through the late

3. A study investigating the decline of private foundations in the 1970s was undertaken in 1983 by the Council on Foundations and the Program on Non-Profit Organizations at Yale University. The results were published in *America's Wealthy and the Future of Foundations*. Ed. by Teresa Odendahl, New York: The Foundation Center, 1987.

**TABLE 26. FOUNDATIONS CREATED IN THE 1980s WITH GRANTS OF $5 MILLION OR MORE**

| Foundation | State | Year Created | Type* | Fiscal Date | Grants | Gifts Received | Assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Annenberg Foundation** | PA | 1989 | I | 06/30/90 | $59,559,779 | $ 552,747 | $1,196,093,214 |
| **Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust** | FL | 1983 | I | 06/30/91 | 41,979,788 | 12,500,000 | 186,577,896 |
| **AT&T Foundation** | NY | 1984 | CS | 12/31/90 | 30,333,952 | 0 | 98,900,000 |
| **US WEST Foundation** | CO | 1985 | CS | 12/31/90 | 22,735,661 | 20,329,415 | 13,853,913 |
| **Marin Community Foundation** | CA | 1986 | CM | 06/30/90 | 21,545,000 | 3,054,000 | 482,431,000 |
| **Orville D. & Ruth A. Merillat Foundation** | MI | 1983 | I | 02/28/91 | 15,866,361 | 0 | 22,129,229 |
| **Southwestern Bell Foundation** | MO | 1984 | CS | 12/31/90 | 15,716,246 | 16,095,200 | 41,384,564 |
| **Capital Fund Foundation** | CA | 1982 | I | 11/30/90 | 14,150,572 | 0 | 181,370,551 |
| **Vira I. Heinz Endowment** | PA | 1986 | I | 12/31/90 | 12,561,786 | 0 | 298,736,446 |
| **Ann and Gordon Getty Foundation** | CA | 1986 | I | 12/31/89 | 10,713,793 | 8,684,471 | 2,212,747 |
| **Colorado Trust** | CO | 1985 | I | 12/31/90 | 9,333,823 | 3,545,755 | 226,443,779 |
| **Stratford Foundation** | MA | 1983 | I | 12/31/90 | 9,002,127 | 59,826 | 95,486,067 |
| **Westinghouse Foundation** | PA | 1987 | CS | 12/31/90 | 8,538,799 | 7,475,000 | 5,274,489 |
| **Milken Family Foundation** | CA | 1986 | I | 11/30/89 | 8,396,168 | 0 | 119,882,320 |
| **G.P.G. Foundation** | CA | 1986 | I | 12/31/89 | 8,368,500 | 0 | 17,789,419 |
| **Henry R. Kravis Foundation** | NY | 1985 | I | 11/30/90 | 8,295,390 | 1,197,441 | 3,040,376 |
| **Pacific Telesis Foundation** | CA | 1984 | CS | 12/31/89 | 8,153,343 | 10,000,000 | 62,460,587 |
| **MCJ Foundation** | NJ | 1983 | I | 11/30/90 | 7,574,518 | 0 | 45,941,828 |
| **Global 2000** | GA | 1985 | O | 12/31/89 | 6,547,670 | 7,117,988 | 426,955 |
| **RJR Nabisco Foundation** | DC | 1986 | CS | 12/31/90 | 6,513,361 | 7,800,000 | 62,944,278 |
| **Jane and Lloyd Pettit Foundation** | WI | 1986 | I | 06/30/90 | 6,190,300 | 6,546,150 | 1,683 |
| **Coca-Cola Foundation** | GA | 1984 | CS | 12/31/90 | 6,139,735 | 7,190,097 | 15,195,405 |
| **Roy J. Carver Charitable Trust** | IA | 1982 | I | 04/30/91 | 5,856,954 | 0 | 150,458,913 |
| **Humana Foundation** | KY | 1981 | CS | 08/31/90 | 5,723,699 | 10,904,694 | 21,581,174 |
| **Harcourt M. and Virginia W. Sylvester Foundation** | FL | 1980 | I | 07/31/89 | 5,513,000 | 0 | 31,184,726 |
| **Duke Power Company Foundation** | NC | 1984 | CS | 12/31/89 | 5,340,763 | 7,866,681 | 4,860,576 |
| **Burlington Resources Foundation** | WA | 1989 | CS | 12/31/90 | 5,147,793 | 4,602,099 | 5,028,371 |
| **Ameritech Foundation** | IL | 1984 | CS | 12/31/90 | 5,005,656 | 0 | 63,242,200 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Type of foundation codes: I = independent foundation; CS = company-sponsored or corporate foundation; CM = community foundation; O = operating foundation.

1980s has confirmed an astonishing resurgence of foundation creation. Based on fiscal reporting complete only through 1988, the creation growth rate for the larger foundations has jumped from 19 percent in the 1970s to 42 percent in the 1980s (Table 27). This includes more than 2,400 foundations with assets of $1 million or more or making grants of at least $100,000, far exceeding the record number of that size (1,900) created in the 1950s. Based on the most recent data, we now estimate that when information on the decade is complete, the 1980s boom will uncover close to 3,000 larger foundations, an unthinkable milestone just five years ago.

Measuring foundation births per year (Table 28), the mean number of foundations created annually between 1980 and 1989 was 243, far greater than the approximately 192 created per year in the high growth years of the 1950s. For independent foundations, the number created per year in the 1980s—203—exceeds the number of births per year in the 1950s by one-third and is two and a half times greater than the number of births per year in the 1970s.

During the 1980s, a new generation of philanthropists were choosing to form foundations. The rise of vast personal fortunes, increased incentives for giving as regulations relaxed, and a more positive view of the role of foundations in society all appear to have contributed to renewed growth.

Corporations were also active in the 1980s; they formed foundations at the rate of 28 per year in the 1980s compared with only 10 in the 1970s (Table 28). The increase in births, however, was overshadowed by terminations caused by company mergers and buyouts and by hard times for many of the corporate giving giants. Moreover, corporate foundation births per year in the 1980s continued to fall short of the 33 created annually in the 1950s, although the gap has narrowed considerably.

**TABLE 27. CREATION RATE OF LARGER FOUNDATIONS***

| Decade Created | Number Created | Total Population[1] | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Before 1900** | 65 | — | — |
| **1900-1909** | 22 | 87 | 33.8% |
| **1910-1919** | 81 | 168 | 93.1 |
| **1920-1929** | 170 | 338 | 101.2 |
| **1930-1939** | 207 | 545 | 61.2 |
| **1940-1949** | 797 | 1,342 | 146.2 |
| **1950-1959** | 1,915 | 3,257 | 142.7 |
| **1960-1969** | 1,641 | 4,898 | 50.4 |
| **1970-1979** | 941 | 5,839 | 19.2 |
| **1980-1989[2]** | 2,426 | 8,265 | 41.5 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Foundations with $1 million or more in assets or making grants of $100,000 or more in 1990.
[1] Excludes 458 foundations missing establishment data and the 6 foundations added in 1990 and 1991.
[2] Data incomplete for 1988 and 1989.

**TABLE 28. FOUNDATION BIRTHS BY DECADE AND BY FOUNDATION TYPE***

| Decade Created | All Foundations | | Independent | | Corporate | | Community | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Population | No. Per Year | Total Population | No. Per Year | Total Population | No. Per Year | Total Population | No. Per Year |
| **1920-1929** | 170 | 17 | 132 | 13 | 5 | — | 22 | 2 |
| **1930-1939** | 207 | 21 | 188 | 19 | 7 | — | 5 | — |
| **1940-1949** | 797 | 80 | 693 | 69 | 70 | 7 | 18 | 2 |
| **1950-1959** | 1,915 | 192 | 1,533 | 153 | 331 | 33 | 32 | 3 |
| **1960-1969** | 1,641 | 164 | 1,389 | 140 | 185 | 19 | 32 | 3 |
| **1970-1979** | 941 | 94 | 768 | 77 | 101 | 10 | 49 | 5 |
| **1980-1989**† | 2,426 | 243 | 2,031 | 203 | 278 | 28 | 50 | 5 |

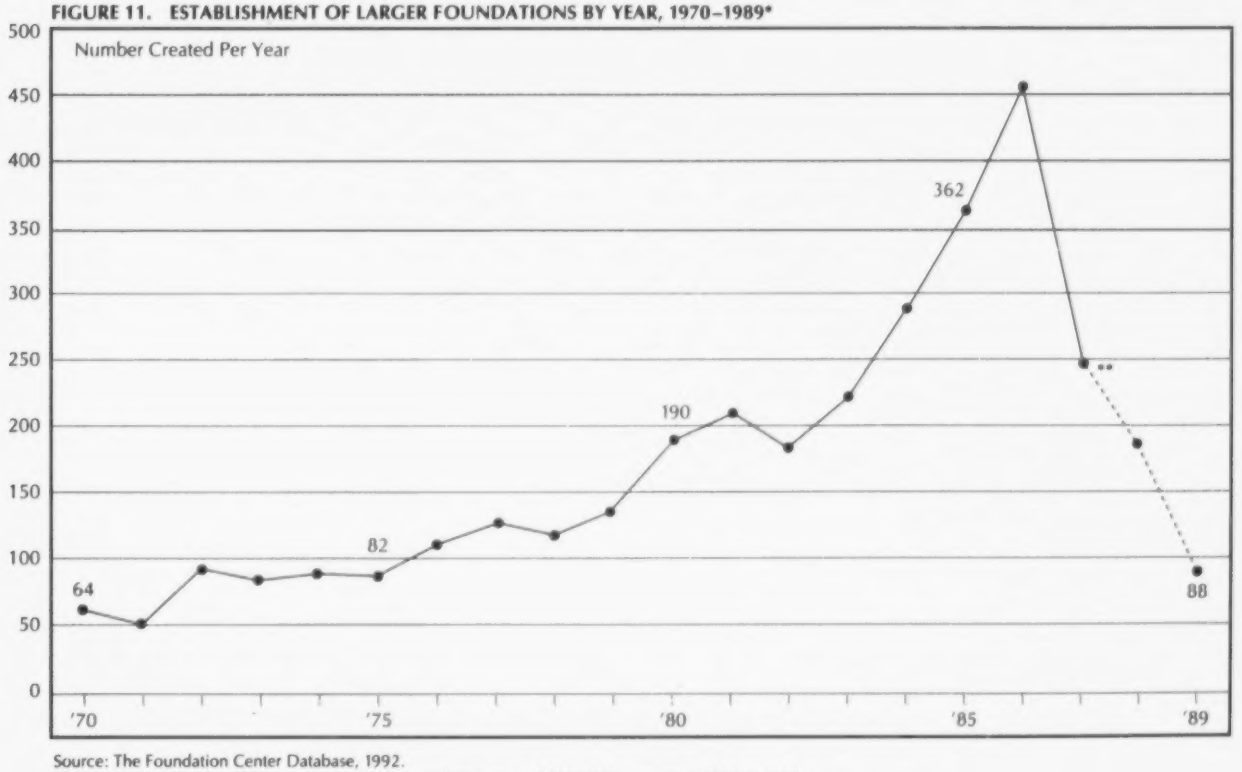
Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Foundations with $1 million or more in assets or making grants of $100,000 or more in 1990. Operating foundations are excluded from this table.
† IRS tax records for 1988 and 1989 are not yet complete. When complete, the number of births can be expected to increase.

The development of community foundations, unencumbered by the more punitive tax and regulatory burdens imposed on private foundations, has differed dramatically from private foundations over the last few decades. While the very largest community foundations active in 1990 were established early in the century, growth in the formation of community foundations—those with assets of $1 million or more or awarding grants of at least $100,000—accelerated in the 1970s when a total of 49 were established (Table 28). Growth remained equally strong in the 1980s, encouraged by the support of several of the largest private foundations. Recent data on new formation have actually pushed the 1980s slightly ahead of the 1970s. Fifty community foundations with assets of $1 million or more or grants of $100,000 or more were formed in the 1980s, compared with 49 in the 1970s.

## CHARTING FOUNDATION FORMATION: 1970 TO 1989

Figure 11 and Table 29 map from one year to the next the decline and recovery in foundation formation that took place after 1969. Only 64 foundations active today with assets of at least $1 million or paying out $100,000 in grants were created in 1970. Annual establishment

**FIGURE 11. ESTABLISHMENT OF LARGER FOUNDATIONS BY YEAR, 1970–1989***




Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Foundations with $1 million or more in assets or making grants of $100,000 or more in 1989 or 1990.
** Data on formation is incomplete for 1988 and 1989.

numbers had doubled by 1977, tripled by 1980, more than quadrupled by 1984, and had increased by sevenfold in 1986 when 455 larger foundations were established. During 1985 and 1986, more than 800 new foundations were formed, close to the total number formed throughout the 1970s.

The drop-off in 1988 and 1989 reflects incomplete data rather than a confirmed change in trend. These numbers can be expected to rise substantially. But what of the drop from 1986 to 1987, down from 455 to 248? According to staff at the Foundation Center, the drop may reflect a delay in the start up of grantmaking by newly formed foundations (a three-year delay is not uncommon). On the other hand, there is reason to believe that the drop may signal a curtailment of the high growth boom. Contributions to foundations, it was noted earlier, peaked in 1986, as wealthy individuals responded to greater incentives for giving. Lower personal income tax rates following 1986 led to a decline in the growth of charitable contributions and provided a disincentive for establishing foundations. One year later, the stock market tumbled, ending an era of unprecedented accumulation of wealth and creating tremendous instability in the financial markets.

**TABLE 29. NUMBER OF LARGER FOUNDATIONS CREATED PER YEAR AFTER 1969 AND AGGREGATE ASSETS***

| 1970s | | | 1980s | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **No.** | **'90 Assets** | **Year** | **No.** | **'90 Assets** |
| **1970** | 64 | $ 3,409,895 | **1980** | 190 | $ 794,213 |
| **1971** | 51 | 265,919 | **1981** | 208 | 1,308,325 |
| **1972** | 91 | 1,036,620 | **1982** | 184 | 1,170,934 |
| **1973** | 80 | 790,066 | **1983** | 223 | 1,127,595 |
| **1974** | 85 | 787,131 | **1984** | 289 | 1,601,090 |
| **1975** | 82 | 1,556,358 | **1985** | 362 | 1,606,796 |
| **1976** | 110 | 861,450 | **1986** | 455 | 2,617,589 |
| **1977** | 126 | 1,137,509 | **1987** | 248 | 769,818 |
| **1978** | 118 | 1,097,248 | **1988**[1] | 179 | 620,874 |
| **1979** | 134 | 1,052,683 | **1989**[1] | 88 | 1,646,439 |
| **Total** | **941** | **$11,994,879** | **Total** | **2,426** | **$13,317,674** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

* Foundations with at least $1 million in assets or making grants of $100,000 or more in 1990.

[1] Data incomplete; trend analysis cannot be determined from post-1987 data.

Finally, the economy faltered and then moved into a deep recession. How deeply these factors will affect foundation formation is difficult to predict. The Center will continue to monitor vital signs regarding births (and deaths) of foundations.

# Giving and Growth of Independent, Corporate and Community Foundations

The use of the name "foundation" can sometimes prove confusing to the public and even to grantmakers themselves. Not only are there important operational and legal distinctions between private foundations and other types of charitable programs, but sharp contrasts exist between different types of private foundations (Figure 12). Foundation type, moreover, as much as foundation size, strongly determines patterns of giving and growth.

In general, the Foundation Center defines a private foundation as a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization with a principal endowment of its own that maintains or aids charitable, educational, religious, or other activities serving the public good, primarily by making grants to other nonprofit organizations. Private foundations derive their funds from a single source, such as an individual, a family, or a corporation, and their activities are governed by specific rules and regulations set in the tax code (see Appendix B, "Regulation of Foundations").[1]

Some private foundations are organized as operating foundations that conduct their own research program or provide a direct service. Operating foundations generally make few, if any, grants to other nonprofit organizations. Community foundations function in much the same way as private foundations, but because their funds are drawn from many donors, they are usually classified as "public charities."

The Center's analysis of 1990 giving and of trends since 1975 is primarily concerned with three types of foundations: independent foundations, corporate or company-sponsored foundations, and community foundations.

## Independent Foundations

Independent foundations, which comprise by far the largest segment of the universe and perhaps the most diverse, continued to grow in 1990 although much more modestly than through 1987. Because most of the top ranking foundations by assets and grants are independent or family-sponsored, trends described in the preceding section relating to large foundations apply equally to independents.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF 1990 GIVING

- In 1990 independent foundations made grants and contributions of $6.6 billion, up by a strong 11 percent from 1989. Independent foundation year-end asset values increased from $118 billion to $122 billion, up by a scant 3 percent. Grants (excluding loans, PRIs, and grant-related expenses) as a percent of assets rose from 5.1 percent in 1989 to 5.4 percent in 1990.
- 28,743 independent foundations reported grant activity in 1990, up by almost 15 percent from around 25,000 active foundations in 1987 (Table 22). The overwhelming majority of new foundations formed in the second half of the decade were family-sponsored or independent, reflecting renewed interest in the foundation vehicle among wealthy individuals.
- Independent foundations account for 89 percent of the total number of grantmaking foundations and are responsible for about 76 percent of the foundation grant dollars awarded annually (Table 2).
- Of the 28,743 active independent foundations, only 5,815, or 20 percent, awarded grants of $100,000 or more (Table 30). In 1990 these foundations distributed $6.1 billion or about 92 percent of grant dollars of all independent foundations.

TABLE 30. ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS BY GRANTS RANGE, 1990*

| Grants Range | Number of Foundations | % | Grants | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$10 million +** | 85 | 0.3 | $2,580 | 39.0 |
| **$1 million–$10 million** | 795 | 2.8 | 2,078 | 31.4 |
| **$100,000–$1 million** | 4,935 | 17.2 | 1,440 | 21.7 |
| **Under $100,000** | 22,928 | 79.8 | 525 | 7.9 |
| **Total** | **28,743** | **100.0%** | **$6,623** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in millions; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

1. For a more detailed summary of the differences between various types of foundations and the federal regulations that govern them, see the Foundation Center's *Foundation Fundamentals*; see also *First Steps in Starting a Foundation* (Washington, D.C.: Council on Foundations, 1989).

- Approximately 6,930 independent foundations (24 percent) held assets of at least $1 million in 1990, yet together they held 96 percent of assets of all independent foundations or roughly $117 billion (Table 31).

- To qualify for ranking among the 50 largest independent foundations by total grants in 1990, the minimum grant level was just over $15 million compared with the maximum of nearly $228 million distributed by the Ford Foundation (Table 32). Among the top ten foundations, the threshold for grants was $48 million, up $2 million from 1989. In addition to Ford, five foundations distributed at least $100 million in grants: the Pew Charitable Trusts, Kellogg Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the Lilly Endowment.

- Among the 50 largest independent foundations by assets, qualifying asset values ranged from the Surdna Foundation's nearly $318 million to Ford Foundation's $5.5 billion (Table 33). Eleven independent foundations held assets of at least $1 billion; assets of the top five—Ford, Lilly, Kellogg, MacArthur and Pew—all exceeded $3 billion.

- Bequests combined with gifts from living donors to independent foundations totaled $3 billion in 1990, down by $600,000 million from gifts received in 1989. Aggregate gifts declined, yet the number

**TABLE 31. ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS BY ASSETS, 1990***

| Asset Range | Number of Foundations | % | Assets | % | Grants | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$50 million +** | 316 | 1.0 | $ 79,559 | 65.4 | $3,557 | 53.7 |
| **$10 million–$50 million** | 972 | 3.4 | 20,147 | 16.6 | 1,120 | 16.9 |
| **$1 million–$10 million** | 5,642 | 19.6 | 17,069 | 14.0 | 1,214 | 18.3 |
| **Under $1 million** | 21,813 | 75.9 | 4,822 | 4.0 | 732 | 11.0 |
| **Total** | **28,743** | **100.0%** | **$121,597** | **100.0%** | **$6,623** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in millions; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

**FIGURE 12. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FOUR TYPES OF FOUNDATIONS**

| Foundation Type | Description | Source of Funds | Decision-Making Activity | Grantmaking Requirements | Reporting |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Independent Foundation** | An independent grantmaking organization established to aid social, educational, religious, or other charitable activities. | Endowment generally derived from a single source such as an individual, a family, or a group of individuals. Contributions to endowment limited as to tax deductibility. | Decisions may be made by donor or members of donor's family; by an independent board of directors or trustees; or by a bank or trust officer acting on donor's behalf. | Broad discretionary giving allowed but may have specific guidelines and give only in a few specific fields. About 70% limit their giving to local area. | Annual information returns 990-PF filed with IRS must be made available to public. A small percentage issue separately printed annual reports. |
| **Company-sponsored Foundation** | Legally an independent grantmaking organization with close ties to the corporation providing funds. | Endowment and annual contributions from a profit-making corporation. May maintain small endowment and pay out most of contributions received annually in grants, or may maintain endowment to cover contributions in years when corporate profits are down. | Decisions made by board of directors often composed of corporate officials, but which may include individuals with no corporate affiliation. Decisions may also be made by local company officials. | Giving tends to be in fields related to corporate activities or in communities where corporation operates. Usually give more grants but in smaller dollar amounts than independent foundations. | Same as above. |
| **Operating Foundations** | An organization which uses its resources to conduct research or provide a direct service. | Endowment usually provided from a single source, but eligible for maximum tax deductible contributions from public. | Decisions generally made by independent board of directors. | Makes few, if any, grants. Grants generally related directly to the foundation's program. | Same as above. |
| **Community Foundations** | A publicly-sponsored organization which makes grants for social, educational, religious, or other charitable purposes in a specific community or region. | Contributions received from many donors. Usually eligible for maximum tax deductible contributions from public. | Decisions made by board of directors representing the diversity of the community. | Grants generally limited to charitable organizations in local community. | IRS 990 return available to public. Many publish full guidelines or annual reports. |

**TABLE 32. 50 LARGEST INDEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS BY TOTAL GRANTS, 1990***

| Foundation | State | Grants* | Assets | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ford Foundation | NY | $227,828,194 | $5,460,896,289 | 09/30/90 |
| 2. Pew Charitable Trusts | PA | 155,113,636 | 3,076,891,792 | 12/31/90 |
| 3. W. K. Kellogg Foundation | MI | 121,974,324 | 3,509,461,224 | 08/31/90 |
| 4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation | IL | 115,675,981 | 3,077,581,000 | 12/31/90 |
| 5. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation | NJ | 112,022,743 | 2,914,183,000 | 12/31/90 |
| 6. Lilly Endowment | IN | 107,930,515 | 3,543,648,222 | 12/31/90 |
| 7. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation | NY | 74,467,370 | 1,831,235,504 | 12/31/90 |
| 8. Rockefeller Foundation | NY | 74,414,356 | 1,962,761,224 | 12/31/90 |
| 9. Annenberg Foundation | PA | 59,559,779 | 1,196,093,214 | 06/30/90 |
| 10. Kresge Foundation | MI | 48,792,000 | 1,214,208,974 | 12/31/90 |
| 11. Carnegie Corporation of New York | NY | 46,804,378 | 845,268,801 | 09/30/90 |
| 12. W. M. Keck Foundation | CA | 45,110,500 | 725,015,250 | 12/31/90 |
| 13. Duke Endowment | NC | 44,719,934 | 1,054,676,939 | 12/31/90 |
| 14. DeWitt Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund | NY | 42,757,609 | 761,826,102 | 12/31/90 |
| 15. Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust | FL | 41,979,788 | 186,577,896 | 06/30/91 |
| 16. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation | CA | 39,126,515 | 559,792,927 | 12/31/90 |
| 17. McKnight Foundation | MN | 38,266,160 | 906,355,455 | 12/31/90 |
| 18. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation | MI | 33,565,932 | 929,505,650 | 12/31/90 |
| 19. Lila Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund | NY | 32,232,027 | 577,279,421 | 12/31/90 |
| 20. Richard King Mellon Foundation | PA | 31,885,307 | 836,121,061 | 12/31/90 |
| 21. Starr Foundation | NY | 30,804,045 | 616,002,007 | 12/31/90 |
| 22. William Penn Foundation | PA | 30,012,828 | 492,467,945 | 12/31/90 |
| 23. Houston Endowment | TX | 28,958,427 | 690,962,560 | 12/31/90 |
| 24. Moody Foundation | TX | 28,413,723 | 400,587,000 | 12/31/90 |
| 25. Aaron Diamond Foundation | NY | 28,147,074 | 86,902,538 | 12/31/90 |
| 26. Robert W. Woodruff Foundation | GA | 26,448,425 | 995,893,546 | 12/31/90 |
| 27. Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation | WI | 25,535,549 | 370,691,611 | 07/31/90 |
| 28. David and Lucile Packard Foundation | CA | 23,632,567 | 227,512,098 | 12/31/90 |
| 29. Knight Foundation | FL | 23,154,361 | 522,072,552 | 12/31/90 |
| 30. Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation | IL | 23,008,722 | 470,292,080 | 12/31/90 |
| 31. Weingart Foundation | CA | 22,893,357 | 458,342,864 | 06/30/91 |
| 32. Howard Heinz Endowment | PA | 21,932,562 | 622,403,561 | 12/31/90 |
| 33. James Irvine Foundation | CA | 21,715,791 | 506,745,921 | 12/31/90 |
| 34. Alfred P. Sloan Foundation | NY | 21,199,731 | 612,221,359 | 12/31/90 |
| 35. J. E. and L. E. Mabee Foundation | OK | 20,812,422 | 513,588,666 | 08/31/90 |
| 36. Ahmanson Foundation | CA | 20,505,071 | 338,530,000 | 10/31/90 |
| 37. Edna McConnell Clark Foundation | NY | 19,872,230 | 384,881,000 | 09/30/90 |
| 38. Brown Foundation | TX | 19,841,803 | 496,877,087 | 06/30/91 |
| 39. John M. Olin Foundation | NY | 19,827,537 | 69,948,396 | 12/31/90 |
| 40. Bush Foundation | MN | 18,934,471 | 374,239,000 | 11/30/90 |
| 41. Annie E. Casey Foundation | CT | 18,664,394 | 604,689,114 | 12/31/90 |
| 42. William K. Warren Foundation | OK | 18,359,249 | 297,295,926 | 12/31/90 |
| 43. Meadows Foundation | TX | 18,276,380 | 472,116,272 | 12/31/90 |
| 44. Arthur S. DeMoss Foundation | PA | 17,660,892 | 384,297,398 | 12/31/89 |
| 45. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation | CA | 17,374,376 | 366,704,733 | 12/31/90 |
| 46. Surdna Foundation | NY | 16,844,753 | 318,279,856 | 06/30/90 |
| 47. Orville D. & Ruth A. Merillat Foundation | MI | 15,866,361 | 22,129,229 | 02/28/91 |
| 48. Public Welfare Foundation | DC | 15,387,432 | 244,146,780 | 10/31/90 |
| 49. McCune Foundation | PA | 15,289,998 | 228,293,476 | 09/30/90 |
| 50. Freedom Forum | VA | 15,235,077 | 592,973,755 | 12/31/90 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

* Includes grants, scholarships, and employee matching gifts; excludes loans, PRIs, and program expenses.

**TABLE 33. 50 LARGEST INDEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS BY ASSET SIZE, 1990**

| Foundation | State | Assets | Grants | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ford Foundation | NY | $5,460,896,289 | $227,828,194 | 09/30/90 |
| 2. Lilly Endowment | IN | 3,543,648,222 | 107,930,515 | 12/31/90 |
| 3. W. K. Kellogg Foundation | MI | 3,509,461,224 | 121,974,324 | 08/31/90 |
| 4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation | IL | 3,077,581,000 | 115,675,981 | 12/31/90 |
| 5. Pew Charitable Trusts | PA | 3,076,891,792 | 155,113,636 | 12/31/90 |
| 6. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation | NJ | 2,914,183,000 | 112,022,743 | 12/31/90 |
| 7. Rockefeller Foundation | NY | 1,962,761,224 | 74,414,356 | 12/31/90 |
| 8. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation | NY | 1,831,235,504 | 74,467,370 | 12/31/90 |
| 9. Kresge Foundation | MI | 1,214,208,974 | 48,792,000 | 12/31/90 |
| 10. Annenberg Foundation | PA | 1,196,093,214 | 59,559,779 | 06/30/90 |
| 11. Duke Endowment | NC | 1,054,676,939 | 44,719,934 | 12/31/90 |
| 12. Robert W. Woodruff Foundation | GA | 995,893,546 | 26,448,425 | 12/31/90 |
| 13. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation | MI | 929,505,650 | 33,565,932 | 12/31/90 |
| 14. McKnight Foundation | MN | 906,355,455 | 38,266,160 | 12/31/90 |
| 15. Carnegie Corporation of New York | NY | 845,268,801 | 46,804,378 | 09/30/90 |
| 16. Richard King Mellon Foundation | PA | 836,121,061 | 31,885,307 | 12/31/90 |
| 17. DeWitt Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund | NY | 761,826,102 | 42,757,609 | 12/31/90 |
| 18. W. M. Keck Foundation | CA | 725,015,250 | 45,110,500 | 12/31/90 |
| 19. Houston Endowment | TX | 690,962,560 | 28,958,427 | 12/31/90 |
| 20. Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation | MD | 639,935,746 | 1,888,500 | 02/28/91 |
| 21. Howard Heinz Endowment | PA | 622,403,561 | 21,932,562 | 12/31/90 |
| 22. Starr Foundation | NY | 616,002,007 | 30,804,045 | 12/31/90 |
| 23. Alfred P. Sloan Foundation | NY | 612,221,359 | 21,199,731 | 12/31/90 |
| 24. Annie E. Casey Foundation | CT | 604,689,114 | 18,664,394 | 12/31/90 |
| 25. Freedom Forum | VA | 592,973,755 | 15,235,077 | 12/31/90 |
| 26. Lila Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund | NY | 577,279,421 | 32,232,027 | 12/31/90 |
| 27. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation | CA | 559,792,927 | 39,126,515 | 12/31/90 |
| 28. Knight Foundation | FL | 522,072,552 | 23,154,361 | 12/31/90 |
| 29. J. E. and L. E. Mabee Foundation | OK | 513,588,666 | 20,812,422 | 08/31/90 |
| 30. James Irvine Foundation | CA | 506,745,921 | 21,715,791 | 12/31/90 |
| 31. Brown Foundation | TX | 496,877,087 | 19,841,803 | 06/30/91 |
| 32. William Penn Foundation | PA | 492,467,945 | 30,012,828 | 12/31/90 |
| 33. Meadows Foundation | TX | 472,116,272 | 18,276,380 | 12/31/90 |
| 34. Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation | IL | 470,292,080 | 23,008,722 | 12/31/90 |
| 35. Weingart Foundation | CA | 458,342,864 | 22,893,357 | 06/30/91 |
| 36. Conrad N. Hilton Foundation | NV | 428,692,519 | 14,058,895 | 02/28/91 |
| 37. Hall Family Foundations | MO | 407,362,996 | 8,405,595 | 12/31/90 |
| 38. Moody Foundation | TX | 400,587,000 | 28,413,723 | 12/31/90 |
| 39. Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation | OK | 386,415,611 | 5,477,074 | 10/31/90 |
| 40. Edna McConnell Clark Foundation | NY | 384,881,000 | 19,872,230 | 09/30/90 |
| 41. Arthur S. DeMoss Foundation | PA | 384,297,398 | 17,660,892 | 12/31/89 |
| 42. Bush Foundation | MN | 374,239,000 | 18,934,471 | 11/30/90 |
| 43. Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation | WI | 370,691,611 | 25,535,549 | 07/31/90 |
| 44. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation | CA | 366,704,733 | 17,374,376 | 12/31/90 |
| 45. Henry Luce Foundation | NY | 363,267,716 | 13,065,645 | 12/31/90 |
| 46. Joseph B. Whitehead Foundation | GA | 353,487,542 | 11,621,577 | 12/31/90 |
| 47. Ahmanson Foundation | CA | 338,530,000 | 20,505,071 | 10/31/90 |
| 48. Commonwealth Fund | NY | 324,561,685 | 11,405,028 | 06/30/90 |
| 49. Joyce Foundation | IL | 319,313,724 | 13,883,144 | 12/31/90 |
| 50. Surdna Foundation | NY | 318,279,856 | 16,844,753 | 06/30/90 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

of large gifts increased; 41 independent foundations received gifts of at least $10 million (Table 34).

- The drop in total gifts received resulted in part from the smaller size of the largest gifts. In 1990, no single addition to endowment came close to $100 million; in 1989, six bequests and gifts exceeded that size.

The largest gifts in 1989-1990 were $76 million to the Frey Foundation (MI) in the form of bequests from the estate of founder Edward J. Frey and gifts from Frances T. Frey; and close to $76 million from the estate of E. A. Hall to the Hall Family Foundations (MO). The Frey Foundation increased its giving to over $1 million in 1990, with an emphasis on higher education, arts, Protestant giving, social services, and family planning. The new gifts raised the assets of the Hall Family Foundations, the largest philanthropy in Missouri, to over $407 million, and grants to $8.4 million. The foundation targets grants to the performing arts, youth, the elderly, and economic development, including programs for the homeless.

Additional gifts of $50 million or more went to the Wayne and Gladys Valley Foundation (CA), adding to a $31 million bequest in 1989, and to the Forrest C. Lattner Foundation (FL) in the form of a gift from Mrs. Francis H. Lattner. In 1990 the Lattner Foundation made over $3 million in grants, up from only $225,000 in 1988. The foundation's interests include Christian churches, and health and hospitals.

**TABLE 34. LARGEST INDEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS BY GIFTS RECEIVED, 1990**

| Foundation | State | Gifts Received | Assets | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** Frey Foundation | MI | **$76,355,947** | $ 74,808,517 | 12/31/89 |
| **2.** Hall Family Foundations | MO | **75,558,711** | 407,362,996 | 12/31/90 |
| **3.** Wayne and Gladys Valley Foundation | CA | **52,460,000** | 118,022,608 | 09/30/90 |
| **4.** Forrest C. Lattner Foundation | FL | **51,591,212** | 58,247,654 | 12/31/90 |
| **5.** Robert W. Woodruff Foundation | GA | **47,736,224** | 995,893,546 | 12/31/90 |
| **6.** H. J. and Drue Heinz Foundation | PA | **38,613,277** | 54,843,176 | 12/31/90 |
| **7.** Marty and Dorothy Silverman Foundation | NY | **35,007,200** | 103,221,423 | 07/31/90 |
| **8.** John Merck Fund | MA | **31,787,276** | 93,061,249 | 12/31/89 |
| **9.** Pritzker Foundation | IL | **26,878,295** | 55,495,905 | 12/31/89 |
| **10.** J. E. and Z. B. Butler Foundation | NY | **24,476,104** | 27,764,559 | 12/31/90 |
| **11.** Dibner Fund | CT | **21,814,612** | 44,013,745 | 12/31/89 |
| **12.** Arcadia Foundation | PA | **20,537,884** | 32,411,554 | 09/30/90 |
| **13.** Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation | NY | **16,012,833** | 48,818,308 | 12/31/90 |
| **14.** Beirne Carter Foundation | VA | **17,838,652** | 16,849,142 | 12/31/90 |
| **15.** Forest Lawn Foundation | CA | **17,305,664** | 28,398,744 | 12/31/90 |
| **16.** John and Mary R. Markle Foundation | NY | **16,658,277** | 100,802,715 | 06/30/90 |
| **17.** Kelly Gene Cook Charitable Foundation | TX | **15,306,760** | 17,613,090 | 12/31/90 |
| **18.** David and Lucile Packard Foundation | CA | **15,281,396** | 227,512,098 | 12/31/90 |
| **19.** Edwin W. Pauley Foundation | CA | **15,196,791** | 20,031,670 | 11/30/90 |
| **20.** Kelvin and Eleanor Smith Foundation | OH | **14,920,981** | 48,109,433 | 10/31/90 |
| **21.** Atlantic Foundation of New York | NY | **14,000,000** | 14,009,263 | 01/31/90 |
| **22.** Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation | NY | **13,923,250** | 31,467,888 | 01/31/91 |
| **23.** Greentree Foundation | NY | **13,390,707** | 19,901,823 | 12/31/90 |
| **24.** Helen Brach Foundation | IL | **13,042,899** | 48,692,163 | 03/31/90 |
| **25.** Hugh I. Shott, Jr. Foundation | WV | **13,017,748** | 20,735,718 | 12/31/90 |
| **26.** Scaife Family Foundation | PA | **12,505,805** | 72,571,912 | 12/31/90 |
| **27.** Lied Family Trust | NE | **12,500,000** | 1,476,251 | 12/31/90 |
| **28.** Lucile P. Markey Charitable Trust | FL | **12,500,000** | 186,577,896 | 06/30/91 |
| **29.** Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation | NC | **12,431,158** | 213,501,354 | 12/31/90 |
| **30.** Turner Foundation | GA | **12,125,000** | 11,250,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **31.** Arison Foundation | FL | **11,775,000** | 63,131,200 | 06/30/90 |
| **32.** Dekko Foundation | IN | **11,637,278** | 17,381,680 | 08/31/90 |
| **33.** Hariri Foundation | DC | **11,609,415** | 2,425,138 | 12/31/90 |
| **34.** William Penn Foundation | PA | **11,391,666** | 492,467,945 | 12/31/90 |
| **35.** Herbert W. Hoover Foundation | OH | **11,316,106** | 11,421,318 | 12/31/90 |
| **36.** H.C.S. Foundation | OH | **11,016,500** | 43,633,344 | 12/31/89 |
| **37.** Wynn Foundation | CA | **10,689,489** | 13,409,157 | 12/31/89 |
| **38.** J. Willard Marriott Foundation | DC | **10,365,715** | 45,882,470 | 12/31/89 |
| **39.** Roberts Foundation | CA | **10,222,399** | 9,928,270 | 12/31/90 |
| **40.** Adolph and Esther Gottlieb Foundation | NY | **10,095,595** | 23,705,418 | 06/30/90 |
| **41.** Environment Now Foundation | CA | **10,000,000** | 10,007,808 | 12/31/89 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

## GROWTH OF LARGE INDEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS IN THE 1980s

To measure growth of independent foundations over the decade, we rely on information that has been consistently gathered on the largest foundations—those with $1 million or more in assets or which pay out at least $100,000—and published in various editions of *The Foundation Directory*. An analysis of these foundations reveals the following trends in giving and assets (Table 35):

1) The number of qualifying foundations jumped two and a half times between 1979 and 1990, from 2,618 to 7,277. In the latest year alone, the number increased by more than 1,100.

2) Grants more than tripled, from $1.9 billion to over $6 billion. When adjusted for inflation, the increase was reduced to 76 percent. Growth in total grants through 1981 was seriously weakened by inflation. Peak years of growth in constant dollars were 1984 to 1987.

3) Assets tripled from 1979 to 1990, from $34 billion to $115 billion. In constant dollars, assets of the larger independent foundations doubled. From 1975 through 1981, the value of assets when adjusted for inflation declined every year. This serious decline reversed after 1981 and gains through mid- 1987, when the stock market tumbled, were impressive and continuous. The decade ended with modest gains posted between year end 1987 and 1989 as the stock market recovered from its earlier losses. The recovery stalled in 1990, due to a steep drop in values in the last quarter. As a result, the real value of assets declined slightly in 1990.

## PROSPECTS FOR GROWTH

***Short-term.*** Year end 1990 brought great uncertainty due to the volatility of the stock market and fears of a prolonged recession. For many of the largest foundations, asset values were down sharply at year end, portending a hold on growth of grant budgets in 1991. Except in cases of newly large foundations, barring a very strong market recovery, growth of giving was unlikely to match the double digit levels reported in 1990.

***Long-term.*** On the bright side, thousands of independent foundations formed since 1985 continued to start up or expand grant programs in 1990. The jump in the creation rate of independent foundations in the 1980s adds great potential for growth into the 1990s and beyond. Most new foundations, unless established by bequest, are small when first formed. Over the next decade, as estates of the founders are passed on to foundations, these endowments will greatly enrich the asset base of independent foundations.

## OTHER TRENDS IN THE 1980s:

***Consolidation.*** Mergers and administrative consolidation of family-related trusts and foundations have led to far larger foundation entities:

The Pew Charitable Trusts (PA), while still seven separate legal entities, now function as a single grantmaking foundation with a single set of officers and directors. With combined assets of $3.1 billion in 1990, the Trusts now rank fifth among the largest independent foundations by assets.

A similar administrative consolidation was announced for the Elbridge Stuart, Elbridge and Mary Stuart, and Mary Horner Stuart foundations, now known as the Stuart Foundations (CA). Combined foundation assets totaled nearly $164 million in 1990.

A legal merger took place among four of the Wallace family foundations to form the Dewitt Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund (NY), which now ranks seventeenth by size of assets ($762 million).

The Parker B. Francis Foundation merged with the Parker B. Francis III Foundation to form the Francis Families Foundation (MO). The foundation reported $58.2 million in assets in 1990.

***Staffing.*** According to Foundation Center annual surveys initiated in 1985, the number of staffed independent foundations has increased sharply but the number of staff per foundation has dropped. Between 1987 and 1991 the number of independent foundations covered by the survey jumped from only 4,100 to nearly 7,300 (up 78 percent), the number reporting staff increased from 834 to 1,375 (up 57 percent), and the total number of staff increased from 4,100 to 6,040 (up 47 percent).

Many of the foundations reporting staff for the first time are small or mid-sized and employ only one full-time or part-time staff member. Some of the largest foundations rely on outside consultants rather than adding permanent staff. Still other foundations share staff to economize on administrative overhead. As a result, the average number of staff positions per independent foundation dropped from 4.94 in 1987 to 4.39 in the most recent survey. At the Ford Foundation, which has the largest staff of any foundation (559), staffing levels have been virtually unchanged since 1989.

In 1991, eleven independent foundations reported a staff of 50 or more. In addition to the Ford Foundation, these include: W. K. Kellogg Foundation (204); Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation (168); Rockefeller Foundation (155); Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (92); Carnegie Corporation (86); Pew Charitable Trusts (78); Clark Foundation (70); John D. and Catherine T.

**TABLE 35. GROWTH OF LARGER INDEPENDENT FOUNDATION GRANTS AND ASSETS, 1975–1990***

| | | | Grant Dollars (in billions) | | | | Assets (in billions) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Current Dollars | | Constant Dollars[1] | | Current Dollars | | Constant Dollars[1] | |
| Year | Number of Foundations | % Change | Amount | % Change | Amount | % Change | Amount | % Change | Amount | % Change |
| **1975** | 2,284 | | $1.47 | | $0.91 | | $25.56 | | $15.85 | |
| **1977** | 2,470 | 8.1% | 1.63 | 11.0% | 0.90 | (1.3%) | 28.75 | 12.5 | 15.84 | (0.1%) |
| **1979** | 2,618 | 6.0 | 1.91 | 16.8 | 0.88 | (2.5) | 33.83 | 17.7 | 15.56 | (1.8) |
| **1981** | 3,208 | 22.5 | 2.58 | 35.2 | 0.95 | 7.9 | 41.53 | 22.8 | 15.24 | (2.1) |
| **1983** | 3,466 | 8.0 | 2.90 | 12.2 | 0.97 | 2.4 | 52.71 | 26.9 | 17.66 | 15.9 |
| **1985** | 4,100 | 18.3 | 3.72 | 28.1 | 1.15 | 18.9 | 75.66 | 43.5 | 23.45 | 32.8 |
| **1987** | 5,383 | 31.3 | 4.62 | 24.1 | 1.36 | 17.7 | 90.41 | 19.5 | 26.58 | 13.3 |
| **1989** | 6,147 | 14.2 | 5.24 | 13.5 | 1.41 | 3.9 | 109.65 | 21.3 | 29.50 | 11.0 |
| **1990[2]** | 7,277 | 18.4 | 6.06 | 15.6 | 1.55 | 9.9 | 114.97 | 4.9 | 29.43 | (0.2) |

Source: 1975-1987: *The Foundation Directory*, Editions 6-12; 1989-1990 data: the Foundation Center Database.

* Includes independent foundations with assets of at least $1 million or making grants of $100,000 in the year reported. These larger foundations hold 94 percent of assets and award 93 percent of grants of all independent foundations.

[1] Constant Dollars based on 1967=$1.00; 1975=$.62; 1977=$.551; 1979=$.46; 1981=$.367; 1983=$.335; 1985=$.335; 1987=$.294; 1989=$.269; 1990=$.256.

[2] Starting with the 14th Edition (1990 data), *The Foundation Directory* changed from a biennial to an annual publication.

MacArthur Foundation (65); Lilly Endowment (59); and Freedom Forum (54).

Consolidation of family trusts has led to an increase in the number of foundations sharing staff. In 1991, 193 independent foundations reported that they shared staff, more than double the number reported in 1990. Foundations sharing staff include the Georgia-based Woodruff, Whitehead and Evans foundations (7); the Wallace Foundations in New York (9); the Hall Family Foundations in Missouri (7); and the several Annenberg family foundations in Pennsylvania (5).

## Corporate Foundations

Like independent foundations, corporate foundations, also known as company-sponsored, are classified as "private" foundations and are therefore subject to the same regulatory and reporting requirements applicable to that tax status. Their basic operations, however, differ substantially. A corporate foundation usually maintains close ties with the parent company that has provided its endowment and continues to make annual contributions to it. A corporate foundation's board and staff are usually composed of individuals who also hold positions within the parent company, and its giving program often reflects the corporate interests and geographic areas in which the parent company operates.

Foundations represent only one of many channels corporations used to make charitable contributions. Corporations may also make both cash and "in-kind" contributions of equipment, office space, staff time, etc., through a direct giving program administered wholly within the company and drawn from the company's pre-tax earnings. The following statistics include only corporate foundations. Key information on some 600 direct giving programs is available, however, in the *National Directory of Corporate Giving*. The directory also includes entries on nearly 1,500 corporate foundations.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF 1990 GIVING

Corporate foundation giving barely kept up with inflation in 1990. Despite overall growth in the number of foundations formed by companies, giving continued to weaken as corporate profits failed to improve across most industries and as numerous corporations restructured and downsized their operations. Signs of trouble ahead grew more alarming in 1990: for the second year in a row, grants to charitable organizations far surpassed gifts to foundations by their companies, further depleting endowments on which companies could draw in the future.

- In 1990 corporate foundations paid out $1.44 billion in grants and contributions, up by less than 6 percent in current dollars from 1989, while gifts by companies to their foundations (pay-in) showed zero growth at $1.1 billion (Table 2). Payout exceeded the amount paid in by $300 million (26 percent), even larger than the $254 million gap reported in 1989, and the largest gap since the recession of the early 1980s. (In 1988 the gap was under 4 percent.)
- Corporate foundation assets stagnated in 1990, growing by only $100 million, or less than 3 percent (Table 3). Low pay-in to foundations and the extremely poor performance of the stock market at the close of 1990 all contributed to a loss in constant dollars of assets. This, despite the addition of some 130 newly established or newly endowed corporate foundations to the Center's corporate foundation file.
- 1,718 corporate foundations were identified by the Foundation Center in 1990, up by one-third from the 1,295 identified in 1987. Despite the serious decline in growth of corporate contributions since 1986, the proportion of companies that sponsor foundations has climbed considerably. Manufacturing companies are more likely to have foundations than non-manufacturing companies. Among non-manufacturing companies, banks and transportation companies are most likely to form foundations; retail and wholesale trade companies are least likely.
- Corporate foundations make up only 5 percent of the total number of all U.S. grantmaking foundations but are responsible for 17 percent of grant dollars awarded and 23 percent of gifts received by foundations (Table 2). Their share of gifts in the mid-1980s was higher.
- Of the 1,718 corporate foundations, 956 (56 percent) awarded grants of at least $100,000 in 1990 (Table 36). This group was responsible for over 98 percent of all grant dollars paid by corporate foundations in 1990, or $1.42 billion.

**TABLE 36. ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS BY GRANTS, 1990***

| Grants Range | Number of Foundations | % | Grants | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$10 million +** | 20 | 1.1 | $ 356 | 24.6 |
| **$5 million–$10 million** | 46 | 2.7 | 332 | 23.0 |
| **$1 million–$5 million** | 228 | 13.3 | 485 | 33.6 |
| **$100,000–$1 million** | 662 | 38.5 | 245 | 16.9 |
| **Under $100,000** | 762 | 44.3 | 27 | 1.9 |
| **Total** | **1,718** | **100.0%** | **$1,444** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in millions; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

**TABLE 37. ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS BY ASSETS, 1990***

| Asset Range | Number of Foundations | % | Assets | % | Grants | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$50 million +** | 15 | 0.9 | $1,317 | 22.4 | $ 199 | 13.8 |
| **$10 million–$50 million** | 140 | 8.1 | 2,686 | 45.7 | 493 | 34.2 |
| **$1 million–$10 million** | 486 | 28.3 | 1,617 | 27.5 | 469 | 32.5 |
| **Under $1 million** | 1,077 | 62.7 | 256 | 4.4 | 282 | 19.4 |
| **Total** | **1,718** | **100.0%** | **$5,876** | **100.0%** | **$1,444** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in millions; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

- Unlike independent foundations, most corporate foundations do not have large endowments but depend on their sponsoring companies for continued contributions. Nonetheless, 641 corporate foundations (37 percent) hold at least $1 million in assets and these account for 80 percent of total grants paid (Table 37). Only 155 corporate foundations (9 percent) maintain assets of $10 million or more, yet they account for almost half of all grants.

- Among the 50 largest company foundations ranked by grants, the contribution amount in 1990 was virtually unchanged from 1989: giving ranged from $6.2 million at the low end up to $30.3 million paid by the New York-based AT&T Foundation (Table 38). AT&T has ranked first in giving since soon after its establishment in 1984, even though its grant level when adjusted for inflation has declined since 1986. AT&T gives primarily in the areas of education, community improvement and development, and the arts.

  Ford Motor Company Fund (MI) ranked second to AT&T with grants of $28.7 million, an increase of 23 percent. Ford's grants included three of $1 million or more, including payment on a pledge of $2 million to the Detroit Symphony for its master business plan.

- Among the top ten foundations, the grant threshold began at $15.9 million, up only slightly since 1988. There were no outstanding newcomers to the list in 1990, but a few large foundations whose grants increased that year moved up into the top ten. The New Jersey-based Prudential Foundation's giving increased by 13 percent in 1990, exceeding $16 million. Prudential came out of strategic planning with a decision to narrow its funding areas and to increase its commitment to children's development, from access to health care to better preschool education.

- While a few of the largest company foundations increased their giving—notably Ford Motor Company, Prudential, Eli Lilly and Company, and Texaco—many top givers reduced funding. General Motors Foundation's giving dropped by 21 percent, or over $6 million, downgrading it

**TABLE 38. 50 LARGEST CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS BY TOTAL GRANTS, 1990***

| Foundation | State | Grants* | Assets | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** AT&T Foundation | NY | **$30,333,952** | $ 98,900,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **2.** Ford Motor Company Fund | MI | **28,749,556** | 59,755,991 | 12/31/90 |
| **3.** Amoco Foundation | IL | **24,207,650** | 57,982,053 | 12/31/90 |
| **4.** General Motors Foundation | MI | **23,877,263** | 149,835,939 | 12/31/90 |
| **5.** US WEST Foundation | CO | **22,735,661** | 13,853,913 | 12/31/90 |
| **6.** General Electric Foundation | CT | **19,360,048** | 15,359,675 | 12/31/90 |
| **7.** Exxon Education Foundation | TX | **17,599,999** | 32,764,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **8.** GTE Foundation | CT | **17,192,570** | 22,117,993 | 12/31/90 |
| **9.** Prudential Foundation | NJ | **16,291,810** | 96,224,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **10.** Shell Oil Company Foundation | TX | **15,925,423** | 10,641,679 | 12/31/90 |
| **11.** Southwestern Bell Foundation | MO | **15,716,246** | 41,384,564 | 12/31/90 |
| **12.** Procter & Gamble Fund | OH | **15,512,082** | 60,230,196 | 06/30/90 |
| **13.** Xerox Foundation | CT | **14,728,185** | 777,487 | 12/31/90 |
| **14.** American Express Foundation | NY | **14,260,120** | 1,075,128 | 12/31/90 |
| **15.** Mobil Foundation | VA | **14,107,941** | 10,246,252 | 12/31/90 |
| **16.** Dayton Hudson Foundation | MN | **13,862,034** | 19,054,000 | 01/31/91 |
| **17.** Alcoa Foundation | PA | **12,312,165** | 234,637,554 | 12/31/90 |
| **18.** Chrysler Corporation Fund | MI | **11,451,743** | 25,580,683 | 12/31/90 |
| **19.** Rockwell International Corporation Trust | PA | **11,005,533** | 25,652,897 | 09/30/89 |
| **20.** Aetna Foundation | CT | **9,941,560** | 40,393,110 | 12/31/90 |
| **21.** May Department Stores Company Foundation | MO | **9,919,576** | 21,449,802 | 12/31/89 |
| **22.** Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Foundation | MN | **9,758,307** | 36,489,547 | 12/31/89 |
| **23.** Monsanto Fund | MO | **9,713,716** | 4,197,929 | 12/31/90 |
| **24.** Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies Contribution Fund | NJ | **9,542,000** | 1,521,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **25.** Eli Lilly and Company Foundation | IN | **9,405,953** | 794,835 | 12/31/90 |
| **26.** Texaco Foundation | NY | **9,384,754** | 43,178,187 | 12/31/90 |
| **27.** Merck Company Foundation | NJ | **9,382,386** | 31,338,140 | 12/31/90 |
| **28.** UPS Foundation | GA | **9,208,137** | 41,570,652 | 12/31/90 |
| **29.** General Mills Foundation | MN | **9,014,784** | 36,907,818 | 05/31/90 |
| **30.** Allied-Signal Foundation | NJ | **8,749,368** | 268,715 | 12/31/89 |
| **31.** Metropolitan Life Foundation | NY | **8,560,847** | 100,270,265 | 12/31/90 |
| **32.** McDonnell Douglas Foundation | MO | **8,547,576** | 62,621,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **33.** Westinghouse Foundation | PA | **8,538,799** | 5,274,489 | 12/31/90 |
| **34.** Wal-Mart Foundation | AR | **8,290,965** | 9,332,875 | 01/31/90 |
| **35.** CIGNA Foundation | PA | **8,181,155** | 2,330,819 | 12/31/90 |
| **36.** Pacific Telesis Foundation | CA | **8,153,343** | 62,460,587 | 12/31/89 |
| **37.** Emerson Charitable Trust | MO | **7,991,595** | 15,832,764 | 09/30/90 |
| **38.** TRW Foundation | OH | **7,952,728** | 19,333,044 | 12/31/90 |
| **39.** Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Charitable Trust | NY | **7,575,945** | 2,341,203 | 12/31/90 |
| **40.** PepsiCo Foundation | NY | **7,441,154** | 24,866,813 | 12/31/90 |
| **41.** Allstate Foundation | IL | **7,388,015** | 8,240,757 | 12/31/90 |
| **42.** H. J. Heinz Company Foundation | PA | **7,240,900** | 5,895,368 | 12/31/90 |
| **43.** Honeywell Foundation | MN | **7,214,390** | 13,800,000 | 12/31/89 |
| **44.** Anheuser-Busch Foundation | MO | **6,849,899** | 65,316,788 | 12/31/90 |
| **45.** Union Pacific Foundation | PA | **6,516,970** | 1,031,353 | 12/31/90 |
| **46.** RJR Nabisco Foundation | DC | **6,513,361** | 62,944,278 | 12/31/90 |
| **47.** Samuel Bronfman Foundation | NY | **6,480,942** | 20,195,364 | 12/31/89 |
| **48.** BankAmerica Foundation | CA | **6,270,187** | 3,021,229 | 12/31/89 |
| **49.** Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation | NY | **6,168,969** | 14,569,512 | 12/31/89 |
| **50.** Coca-Cola Foundation | GA | **6,139,735** | 15,195,405 | 12/31/90 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Includes grants, scholarships, and employee matching gifts; excludes loans, PRIs, and program expenses.

from second to fourth place. Given the company's continued losses and the foundation's substantial carryover in excess distributions, grant levels were not expected to improve in 1991-92. To its advantage, however, GM's foundation held a large endowment—nearly $150 million—at year end 1990.

Among the top ten givers, Xerox Foundation reported the second largest drop, down $4 million or 20 percent. With virtually no endowment to fall back on, Xerox depends on annual gifts from its parent company, which in 1990 totaled $12.5 million. Prospects for increased giving after 1990 were dimmed by excess carryovers into 1991 of more than $14 million.

Among the top twenty corporate givers, the "Baby Bell" foundations continued to perform well: fifth-ranked US WEST increased its giving by 15 percent, up to nearly $23 million, while grants of twelfth-ranked Southwestern Bell increased only slightly, up to $15.7 million.

- The ARCO Foundation, traditionally ranked among the largest corporate foundations by annual giving, no longer shows up on the list. The foundation's grants in 1990, as reported in its Form 990-PF, totaled only $803,802, and assets had declined to $222,203. The radical reduction in operations in 1990 resulted from the transfer of virtually all grantmaking functions by ARCO Corporation from a private foundation to the corporate giving program. According to the foundation's tax return, contributions to the foundation were reduced "due to the formation of a for-profit corporation through which the primary charitable contributions function of ARCO is now being operated." The new entity, which is not a private foundation, is nonetheless called the ARCO Foundation, Inc., and company executives continue to refer to the giving program as the foundation. Total charitable contributions reported by ARCO in 1990, including funds disbursed through the private foundation, amounted to $16.4 million.

- Among the 50 largest corporate foundations by assets, assets generally declined or just stayed even; among the top ten, seven experienced a loss of assets (Table 39). Top ranked Alcoa Foundation saw its assets drop by $15 million, down to $235 million at year end 1990. AT&T lost 22 percent of its asset value or $28 million. After paying out almost $29 million in grants, Ford Motor Company Fund lost 28 percent of its assets, down from $83 million to $60 million at year end 1990.

- Only a handful of corporate foundations reported strong growth in assets: Procter & Gamble Fund made the biggest jump with assets increasing $36 million, largely due a $50 million gift. The company paid out $15.5 million in grants, up just 6 percent from 1989. Strong gains were also reported by Levi Strauss Foundation, International Paper Company Foundation, and the Alabama Power Foundation.

- Among the very largest corporate foundations, fifteen reported assets of at least $50 million compared with sixteen in 1989. Of the sixteen, the FHP Foundation, a new and large California-based

**TABLE 39. 50 LARGEST CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS BY ASSET SIZE, 1990**

| Foundation | State | Assets | Grants | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Alcoa Foundation | PA | $234,637,554 | $12,312,165 | 12/31/90 |
| 2. General Motors Foundation | MI | 149,635,939 | 23,877,263 | 12/31/90 |
| 3. Metropolitan Life Foundation | NY | 100,270,265 | 8,560,847 | 12/31/90 |
| 4. AT&T Foundation | NY | 98,900,000 | 30,333,952 | 12/31/90 |
| 5. Prudential Foundation | NJ | 96,224,000 | 16,291,810 | 12/31/90 |
| 6. Anheuser-Busch Foundation | MO | 65,316,788 | 6,849,899 | 12/31/90 |
| 7. Ameritech Foundation | IL | 63,242,200 | 5,005,656 | 12/31/90 |
| 8. RJR Nabisco Foundation | DC | 62,944,278 | 6,513,361 | 12/31/90 |
| 9. McDonnell Douglas Foundation | MO | 62,621,000 | 8,547,576 | 12/31/90 |
| 10. Pacific Telesis Foundation | CA | 62,460,587 | 8,153,343 | 12/31/89 |
| 11. Procter & Gamble Fund | OH | 60,230,196 | 15,512,082 | 06/30/90 |
| 12. Ford Motor Company Fund | MI | 59,755,991 | 28,749,556 | 12/31/90 |
| 13. Amoco Foundation | IL | 57,982,053 | 24,207,650 | 12/31/90 |
| 14. HCA Foundation | TN | 55,434,212 | 2,513,423 | 12/31/90 |
| 15. Kellogg Company 25-Year Employees Fund | MI | 44,755,234 | 1,818,679 | 12/31/89 |
| 16. Steelcase Foundation | MI | 44,418,180 | 3,967,855 | 11/30/90 |
| 17. Texaco Foundation | NY | 43,178,187 | 9,384,754 | 12/31/90 |
| 18. Southwestern Bell Foundation | MO | 41,384,564 | 15,716,246 | 12/31/90 |
| 19. UPS Foundation | GA | 41,570,652 | 9,208,137 | 12/31/90 |
| 20. Aetna Foundation | CT | 40,393,110 | 9,941,560 | 12/31/90 |
| 21. General Mills Foundation | MN | 36,907,818 | 9,014,784 | 05/31/90 |
| 22. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Foundation | MN | 36,489,547 | 9,758,307 | 12/31/89 |
| 23. New York Life Foundation | NY | 35,736,870 | 2,444,050 | 12/31/90 |
| 24. BellSouth Foundation | GA | 34,896,573 | 2,608,850 | 12/31/90 |
| 25. Cargill Foundation | MN | 33,916,350 | 2,663,783 | 12/31/90 |
| 26. Levi Strauss Foundation | CA | 33,839,816 | 4,563,715 | 12/31/89 |
| 27. Gerber Companies Foundation | MI | 33,550,877 | 1,426,152 | 05/31/90 |
| 28. Massey Foundation | VA | 33,358,933 | 1,483,000 | 11/30/90 |
| 29. Exxon Education Foundation | TX | 32,764,000 | 17,599,999 | 12/31/90 |
| 30. NYNEX Foundation | NY | 32,126,221 | 2,040,819 | 12/31/89 |
| 31. International Paper Company Foundation | NY | 32,000,000 | 2,261,874 | 12/31/90 |
| 32. Merck Company Foundation | NJ | 31,338,140 | 9,382,386 | 12/31/90 |
| 33. Georgia Power Foundation | GA | 31,139,642 | 2,096,333 | 12/31/90 |
| 34. Fleet/Norstar Charitable Trust | RI | 30,804,239 | 1,668,860 | 12/31/90 |
| 35. Nationwide Insurance Foundation | OH | 29,757,414 | 3,091,227 | 12/31/89 |
| 36. GenCorp Foundation | OH | 29,047,841 | 1,527,186 | 11/30/90 |
| 37. Demoulas Foundation | MA | 29,046,377 | 1,771,218 | 12/31/90 |
| 38. Abbott Laboratories Fund | IL | 28,664,993 | 2,465,196 | 12/31/89 |
| 39. Hallmark Corporate Foundation | MO | 28,000,000 | 4,209,293 | 12/31/90 |
| 40. Fidelity Foundation | MA | 27,729,050 | 2,340,004 | 12/31/89 |
| 41. Deluxe Corporation Foundation | MN | 27,458,724 | 3,690,603 | 12/31/90 |
| 42. Interco, Inc. Charitable Trust | MO | 27,074,075 | 1,282,380 | 12/31/89 |
| 43. Foundation of the Litton Industries | CA | 26,105,379 | 1,215,453 | 04/30/90 |
| 44. Hitachi Foundation | DC | 25,667,914 | 1,928,876 | 03/31/91 |
| 45. Rockwell International Corporation Trust | PA | 25,652,897 | 11,005,533 | 09/30/89 |
| 46. Chrysler Corporation Fund | MI | 25,580,683 | 11,451,743 | 12/31/90 |
| 47. Continental Corporation Foundation | NY | 25,207,612 | 2,379,932 | 12/31/90 |
| 48. Alabama Power Foundation | AL | 25,005,959 | 145,000 | 12/31/89 |
| 49. PepsiCo Foundation | NY | 24,866,813 | 7,441,154 | 12/31/90 |
| 50. Transamerica Foundation | CA | 24,307,581 | 1,330,750 | 12/31/90 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

corporate foundation reported on in the last edition of *Foundation Giving*, changed its status from private foundation to public charity in 1990.

- The aggregate value of gifts by companies to their foundations, which has been eroding since 1986, did not keep pace with inflation in 1990, rising by less than $30 million. The size of the largest gifts remained about the same. As shown in Table 40, twenty-two companies contributed at least $10 million to their foundations, equal to 1989 but fewer than in 1988; only five gifts of $20 million or more were made, the largest to the Procter & Gamble Fund ($50 million). Alabama Power Company Foundation (AL) ranked second by size of gifts received ($25 million). A close third was the newly established General Cinema Corporate Charitable Foundation (MA), which received a startup endowment from its parent company of $24 million in 1989. In 1990 the foundation made initial grants totaling $272,000, the bulk of it for medical research and improvement of public school education in Boston.

**TABLE 40. LARGEST CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS BY GIFTS RECEIVED, 1990**

| Foundation | State | Gifts Received | Assets | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** Proctor & Gamble Fund | OH | **$50,000,000** | $60,230,196 | 06/30/90 |
| **2.** Alabama Power Foundation | AL | **25,000,000** | 25,005,959 | 12/31/89 |
| **3.** General Cinema Corporation Charitable Foundation | MA | **24,854,375** | 19,026,735 | 10/31/89 |
| **4.** US WEST Foundation | CO | **20,329,415** | 13,853,913 | 12/31/90 |
| **5.** Georgia Power Foundation | GA | **20,000,000** | 31,139,642 | 12/31/90 |
| **6.** Amoco Foundation | IL | **18,154,979** | 57,982,053 | 12/31/90 |
| **7.** PepsiCo Foundation | NY | **18,000,000** | 24,866,813 | 12/31/90 |
| **8.** GTE Foundation | CT | **17,693,782** | 22,117,993 | 12/31/90 |
| **9.** Dayton Hudson Foundation | MN | **16,794,000** | 19,054,000 | 01/31/91 |
| **10.** Southwestern Bell Foundation | MO | **16,095,200** | 41,384,564 | 12/31/90 |
| **11.** Shell Oil Company Foundation | TX | **15,936,300** | 10,641,679 | 12/31/90 |
| **12.** Sara Lee Foundation | IL | **15,131,069** | 17,276,786 | 06/29/91 |
| **13.** General Mills Foundation | MN | **15,054,600** | 36,907,818 | 05/31/90 |
| **14.** American Express Foundation | NY | **13,524,225** | 1,075,128 | 12/31/90 |
| **15.** Wells Fargo Foundation | CA | **13,009,003** | 3,093,939 | 12/31/89 |
| **16.** Xerox Foundation | CT | **12,500,000** | 777,487 | 12/31/90 |
| **17.** Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation | NY | **12,000,000** | 14,569,512 | 12/31/89 |
| **18.** Samuel Bronfman Foundation | NY | **11,800,205** | 20,195,364 | 12/31/89 |
| **19.** B. F. Goodrich Foundation | PA | **11,000,000** | 11,394,001 | 12/31/89 |
| **20.** Humana Foundation | KY | **10,904,694** | 21,581,174 | 08/31/90 |
| **21.** Glaxo Foundation | NC | **10,150,000** | 16,298,595 | 06/30/90 |
| **22.** Pacific Telesis Foundation | CA | **10,000,000** | 62,460,587 | 12/31/89 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

## NEW AND LARGE CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS

Among newly established corporate foundations tracked by the Foundation Center, the following reported grants of over $2 million in either 1989 or 1990: Burlington Resources Foundation (WA), established in 1989, total grants $5.1 million; Ernst & Young Foundation (NY), established after the merger of Ernst & Whinney and Arthur Young & Co., total grants, $3.5 million; Compaq Computer (TX), established in 1988, total grants $2.7 million; PacificCorp Foundation (OR), established in 1988, total grants $2.4 million; and Intel Foundation (OR), established in 1988, total grants of $2 million. In addition, four newly established corporate foundations made grants of $1 million to $2 million: Vulcan Materials Company Foundation (AL), American Express Minnesota Foundation (MN), Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom Fellowship Foundation (NY), and Alabama Power Foundation (AL).

## PROFITS, CORPORATE GIVING, AND CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS

Pre-tax profits of U.S. corporations dropped by 1 percent in 1990, according to the Department of Commerce, on the heels of a 2.8 percent decline in 1989. Total corporate giving according to estimates from the Council for Aid to Education (CFAE) increased from $5.8 billion in 1989 to $6 billion in 1990, up about 3.4 percent. With profits continuing to slide and giving up (although less than the rate of inflation), contributions as a percent of income before taxes increased slightly from 1.88 percent to 1.97 percent.

Corporate giving as a percent of pre-tax income reached its peak in 1985 and 1986, at 1.99 and 2.34 percent, respectively, and then dropped off to current levels. Yet, this is "as much due to income decline as to contributions growth," the Conference Board points out in its annual corporate contributions survey. In fact, corporate contributions have often climbed when income before taxes dropped. This was the case in 1990 and 1989 as it had been in 1985-86 and in 1980-82.

Using CFAE's 1990 corporate giving estimate of $6 billion, company-sponsored foundation giving of $1.44 billion reported by the Foundation Center represents approximately one-fourth of total corporate giving (the total includes cash, product, property and equipment, and securities). Foundation giving represents a significantly higher proportion of the total if only cash gifts are measured.

Among the Conference Board's sample of 330 primarily large companies reporting data in 1990, foundation giving represented 43 percent of total giving by these companies, up from 36 percent in 1987. The higher proportion of giving through the company foundation in 1990 underscores the stabilizing impact of foundations on corporate giving in bad times.

The gap between dollars in and dollars out noted earlier for all corporate foundations was far more pronounced among the largest corporate foundations. Some companies—ARCO, for example, formerly the largest ranked by grants—have been forced to reduce the size of or close down their foundations because of difficult times in their industry. Others are waiting for more profitable years in which to add to corpus. Since

most company-sponsored foundations are not fully endowed and cannot live off investment income, continuation of the pay-in/payout imbalance will undoubtedly signal a tightening of the foundation belt. "The economy and the tax laws will be the major determinants of foundations' futures," predicts the Conference Board's Anne Klepper. "So far, no silver linings have appeared."[2]

## GROWTH OF LARGE CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS IN THE 1980s

The growth pattern of corporate foundations contrasts sharply with independent foundations. Although corporate foundations have been operating for several decades, growth in corporate philanthropy was most pronounced in the 1970s and early 1980s. Corporate foundations fared much better than independent foundations in the inflationary economy of the 1970s; in the mid-1980s, however, many long-established corporate giants fell prey to reduced profits, slumping oil prices, and the turmoil of mergers and acquisitions. On the other side, several industries that prospered in the 1980s—telecommunications, utilities, and financial services, for example—were forming corporate foundations and bringing new resources to the field.

A ten-year analysis of corporate foundations with $1 million in assets or awarding at least $100,000 in grants (Table 41) reveals the following trends:

1) Qualifying corporate foundations increased from 602 in 1979 to 1,010 in 1990, up by about 68 percent. The sharpest increases in number occurred between 1979 and 1981 and between 1985 and 1987. By comparison, over the decade, growth in the number of independent foundations increased at a far higher rate. One principal cause was the high rate of termination—around 6 percent—among corporate foundations caused by recession and by company mergers and buyouts. (The termination rate among independent foundations was less than 2 percent.)

2) Total corporate foundation grants more than tripled from $438 million in 1979 to $1.4 billion in 1990, or by $979 million, with the largest increases reported in 1981 and 1986—1987. Adjusted for inflation, the eleven-year increase was about 80 percent. In the early to mid-1980s, with a growth rate far exceeding that of independent foundations, corporate foundations claimed an increasing share of total foundation giving. Growth of giving by the largest corporate foundations effectively ended in 1987 when measured against inflation. Since then the growth rate has severely declined.

3) Corporate foundation assets started at $2 billion in 1979 and rose to $5.7 billion in 1990, up 185 percent. In inflation-adjusted dollars, assets rose by only 59 percent. (For independent foundations, asset values more than tripled in the 1980s in current dollars but doubled when adjusted for inflation.) After declining in value at the beginning of the decade, when inflation was high, corporate foundations experienced solid growth in assets from 1983 to 1987. Growth declined sharply after 1987. In 1990 the value of assets in constant dollars fell back to 1987 values.

## TRENDS IN STAFFING

The restructuring and downsizing of companies have effectively reduced the staffing of corporate founda-

2. Ibid., 1992.

**TABLE 41. GROWTH OF LARGER CORPORATE FOUNDATION GRANTS AND ASSETS, 1975–1990***

| | | | Grant Dollars (in millions) | | | | Assets (in millions) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Current Dollars | | Constant Dollars[1] | | Current Dollars | | Constant Dollars[1] | |
| Year | Number of Foundations | % Change | Amount | % Change | Amount | % Change | Amount | % Change | Amount | % Change |
| **1975** | 462 | | $ 244 | | $151 | | $1,211 | | $ 781 | |
| **1977** | 545 | 18.0% | 316 | 29.6% | 174 | 15.2% | 1,626 | 34.3% | 896 | 19.3% |
| **1979** | 602 | 10.5 | 438 | 38.5 | 202 | 15.6 | 2,008 | 23.5 | 924 | 3.1 |
| **1981** | 701 | 16.4 | 669 | 52.8 | 246 | 21.9 | 2,491 | 24.1 | 914 | (1.0) |
| **1983** | 723 | 3.1 | 804 | 20.1 | 269 | 9.6 | 2,996 | 20.2 | 1,004 | 9.8 |
| **1985** | 781 | 8.0 | 983 | 22.3 | 305 | 13.2 | 3,938 | 31.5 | 1,221 | 21.6 |
| **1987** | 904 | 15.7 | 1,254 | 27.6 | 369 | 21.0 | 4,966 | 26.1 | 1,460 | 19.6 |
| **1989** | 937 | 3.7 | 1,333 | 6.3 | 359 | (2.8) | 5,517 | 11.1 | 1,484 | 1.6 |
| **1990[2]** | 1,010 | 7.8 | 1,417 | 6.3 | 363 | 1.1 | 5,740 | 4.0 | 1,469 | (1.0) |

Source: 1975-1987: *The Foundation Directory*, Editions 6-12; 1989-1990 data: the Foundation Center Database.

*Includes only corporate foundations with assets of at least $1 million or making grants of $100,000 or more in the year reported. These larger foundations hold 96 percent of assets and award nearly 98 percent of grants of all corporate foundations.

[1] Constant Dollars based on 1967=$1.00; 1975=$.62; 1977=$.551; 1979=$.46; 1981=$.367; 1983=$.335; 1985=$.310; 1987=$.294; 1989=$.269; 1990=$.256.

[2] Starting with the 14th Edition (1990 data), *The Foundation Directory* changed from a biennial to an annual publication.

tions. From 1987 to 1991 the number of corporate foundations surveyed by the Foundation Center jumped from 781 to 1,010, and the number reporting paid staff increased from 240 to 321. However, during the same period, the total number of paid staff, after increasing through 1988, leveled off and then showed a slight decline. As a result the number of paid staff positions per foundation dropped from 3.9 in 1987 to 3.2 in 1991.

Of the 1,040 staff positions counted in the 1991 survey approximately one-fourth are reported by 70 corporate foundations created in the 1980s.

## Community Foundations

Community foundations represent a relatively small but extremely vital and influential component of the foundation universe. Not only were community foundations one of the fastest growing segments of philanthropy in the 1980s, but their leadership role increased along with stepped up demands for private initiatives to solve local problems, such as crime, drugs, AIDS, homelessness, and the failure of public schools.

The Foundation Center's 1991 survey uncovered 328 active community foundations, up from 282 reported in 1989 and 256 reported in 1988. This 28 percent increase in the number of community foundations tracked by the Center over three years reflects an aggressive effort by our staff, in cooperation with the Council on Foundations, to obtain comparable data from newly active or newly formed foundations. As a result, the gap between the Center's tally and that of the Council has narrowed; the remaining discrepancy represents differences in reporting on supporting organizations.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF 1990 GIVING

- In 1990 community foundations distributed $496 million in grants, up by $69 million or 16.1 percent from 1989 giving, a far greater percentage than reported for independent foundations and corporate foundations (Table 1). Strong growth was anticipated after assets jumped by 22 percent in 1989. The $69 million dollar jump in giving was not the highest reported in a single year; in 1988, grants by community foundations had skyrocketed by $92 million, following an explosion in gifts received over 1986-87.
- Community foundations account for only one percent of the total number of U.S. foundations but are responsible for 5.7 percent of grant dollars awarded and 12.3 percent of gifts received by foundations (Table 2). As corporate giving has stalled since 1987, community foundations' share of giving has steadily increased.
- Asset values of community foundations rose by 10 percent in 1990, far less than the 22 percent record growth of 1989, yet more than triple the growth rate of independent and corporate foundations. Assets increased to $6.6 billion, up by $600 million. The 10 percent jump came despite much lower growth reported by the leading community foundations; it can be attributed primarily to the assets of those new or newly active community foundations added to the Foundation Center's file and to impressive gifts received by a number of community foundations.
- Of the 328 active community foundations tracked by the Foundation Center for fiscal year 1990 or 1989, 216 or 66 percent distributed grants of $100,000 or more (Table 42). Together these foundations paid out $492 million in grants or more than 99 percent of grant dollars of all community foundations. The remaining one-third of community foundations collectively gave away only $4 million.
- The disparity in size among community foundations is significant. Only 20 community foundations awarded $5 million or more in grants (unchanged from 1989), yet together they account for more than 60 percent of all dollars distributed by community foundations. The largest number of community foundations, 136, award grants in the range of $100,000 to under $1 million. Much of the growth in giving by community foundations in 1990 came from the 60 foundations paying out between $1 million to $5 million in grants (up $36 million); the remainder came largely from the nine top-ranked foundations paying out $10 million or more in grants (up $26 million).
- 234 of the 328 community foundations reporting grants to the Foundation Center (71 percent) reported assets of $1 million or over in 1990 or 1989 (Table 43). These foundations held more than 99 percent of community foundation assets. The 27

**TABLE 42. ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS BY GRANTS, 1990***

| Grants Range | Number of Foundations | % | Grants | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$10 million +** | 9 | 2.7 | $224 | 45.1 |
| **$5 million–$10 million** | 11 | 3.4 | 82 | 16.5 |
| **$1 million–$5 million** | 60 | 18.3 | 135 | 27.2 |
| **$100,000–$1 million** | 136 | 41.5 | 52 | 10.6 |
| **Under $100,000** | 112 | 34 1 | 4 | 0.7 |
| **Total** | **328** | **100.0%** | **$496** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in millions; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

**TABLE 43. ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS BY ASSETS, 1990***

| Asset Range | Number of Foundations | % | Assets | % | Grants | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$50 million +** | 27 | 8.2 | $4,756 | 71.8 | $330 | 66.6 |
| **$10 million–$50 million** | 57 | 17.4 | 1,239 | 18.7 | 101 | 20.4 |
| **$5 million–$10 million** | 47 | 14.3 | 340 | 5.1 | 32 | 6.5 |
| **$1 million–$5 million** | 103 | 31.4 | 258 | 3.9 | 29 | 5.8 |
| **Under $1 million** | 94 | 28.6 | 28 | 0.4 | 4 | 0.7 |
| **Total** | **328** | **100.0%** | **$6,622** | **100.0%** | **$496** | **100.0%** |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in millions; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

largest community foundations held assets of $50 million or more; together they held 72 percent of all dollars. The largest number of community foundations—103—reported assets ranging from $1 million to $5 million, while the second largest number—94—had not yet reached the $1 million mark in asset accumulation. In all, 14 community foundations now hold assets of $100 million or more, up from 11 in 1989.

- Nearly all asset growth in 1990 was reported by foundations holding $10 million or more in assets.
- Community foundations qualifying for ranking among the 25 largest by total grants in 1990 ranged from Oregon Community Foundation, with grants of nearly $4.4 million, to New York Community Trust, with grants of $56.5 million (Table 44). Increases in giving appeared strongest among the top ten ranked foundations.
- By far the greatest percentage jump was reported by the San Francisco Foundation whose giving nearly doubled in 1990, up by more than $10 million from 1989. With grants exceeding $21 million, the San Francisco Foundation could claim a very strong recovery from the severe decline it suffered after losing the Buck Trust in 1986. Others that increased giving significantly in 1990 included New York Community Trust, up from $46 million to more than $56 million (18 percent); Chicago Community Trust, up from $26 million to over $31 million (19 percent); and Kalamazoo Foundation, up from $6.2 to $8.8 million (42 percent).
- A newcomer to the top 25 was the Rhode Island Foundation. Its grants jumped by over 41 percent, up from $3.4 million to $4.8 million, the largest annual increase in the history of the fund, and largely due to a surprise bequest of $20 million received from an anonymous donor at the beginning of the year.
- Despite an overall growth rate of 16 percent in giving in 1990, several of the top 25 community foundations, such as Minneapolis, Marin, and Foundation for the Carolinas, merely held the line or dropped their giving after making record payments in 1989.
- Among the 25 largest community foundations by assets, year-end values of securities ranged from the Fremont Area Foundation's $60 million to the over $842 million held by the New York Community Trust (Table 45). On the whole the leading community foundations showed asset increases well ahead of inflation. The most striking jump in assets was reported by the Minneapolis

**TABLE 44. 25 LARGEST COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS BY TOTAL GRANTS, 1990***

| Foundation | State | Grants* | Assets | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** New York Community Trust | NY | **$56,514,099** | $842,116,981 | 12/31/90 |
| **2.** Chicago Community Trust | IL | **31,383,963** | 295,928,031 | 09/30/90 |
| **3.** Cleveland Foundation | OH | **30,487,607** | 573,012,252 | 12/31/90 |
| **4.** Communities Foundation of Texas | TX | **24,571,960** | 205,225,229 | 06/30/90 |
| **5.** Marin Community Foundation | CA | **21,545,000** | 482,431,000 | 06/30/90 |
| **6.** San Francisco Foundation | CA | **21,380,363** | 226,099,459 | 06/30/91 |
| **7.** Boston Foundation | MA | **15,128,113** | 246,660,847 | 06/30/90 |
| **8.** Columbus Foundation | OH | **11,439,352** | 150,581,845 | 12/31/90 |
| **9.** Saint Paul Foundation | MN | **11,144,298** | 152,250,345 | 12/31/90 |
| **10.** Hartford Foundation for Public Giving | CT | **9,302,421** | 151,387,286 | 09/30/90 |
| **11.** California Community Foundation | CA | **9,167,972** | 92,825,075 | 06/30/90 |
| **12.** Minneapolis Foundation | MN | **9,123,657** | 135,224,840 | 03/31/91 |
| **13.** Kalamazoo Foundation | MI | **8,823,677** | 90,414,947 | 12/31/90 |
| **14.** Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Its Affiliated Trusts | MO | **7,734,137** | 77,366,275 | 01/31/91 |
| **15.** Pittsburgh Foundation | PA | **7,682,360** | 148,294,834 | 12/31/90 |
| **16.** Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation | GA | **7,541,896** | 88,315,842 | 06/30/90 |
| **17.** Greater Cincinnati Foundation | OH | **5,793,614** | 84,591,802 | 12/31/90 |
| **18.** Winston-Salem Foundation | NC | **5,664,994** | 56,919,696 | 12/31/90 |
| **19.** Community Foundation of Greater Washington | DC | **5,549,772** | 10,684,972 | 03/31/90 |
| **20.** Foundation For The Carolinas | NC | **5,249,585** | 53,896,146 | 12/31/90 |
| **21.** Philadelphia Foundation | PA | **4,926,257** | 70,600,000 | 04/30/91 |
| **22.** Rhode Island Foundation/Rhode Island Community Foundation | RI | **4,841,481** | 102,000,000 | 12/31/90 |
| **23.** Dayton Foundation | OH | **4,825,080** | 28,950,103 | 12/31/89 |
| **24.** New Haven Foundation | CT | **4,443,009** | 93,473,155 | 12/31/90 |
| **25.** Oregon Community Foundation | OR | **4,382,463** | 67,557,605 | 06/30/90 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.
* Includes grants, scholarships, and employee matching gifts; excludes loans, PRIs, and program expenses.

**TABLE 45. 25 LARGEST COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS BY ASSET SIZE, 1990**

| Foundation | State | Assets | Grants | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. New York Community Trust | NY | **$842,116,981** | $56,514,099 | 12/31/90 |
| 2. Cleveland Foundation | OH | **573,012,252** | 30,487,607 | 12/31/90 |
| 3. Marin Community Foundation | CA | **482,431,000** | 21,545,000 | 06/30/90 |
| 4. Chicago Community Trust | IL | **295,928,031** | 31,383,963 | 09/30/90 |
| 5. Boston Foundation | MA | **246,660,847** | 15,128,113 | 06/30/90 |
| 6. San Francisco Foundation | CA | **226,099,459** | 21,380,363 | 06/30/91 |
| 7. Communities Foundation of Texas | TX | **205,225,229** | 24,571,960 | 06/30/90 |
| 8. Saint Paul Foundation | MN | **152,250,345** | 11,144,298 | 12/31/90 |
| 9. Hartford Foundation for Public Giving | CT | **151,387,286** | 9,302,421 | 09/30/90 |
| 10. Columbus Foundation | OH | **150,581,845** | 11,439,352 | 12/31/90 |
| 11. Pittsburgh Foundation | PA | **148,294,834** | 7,682,360 | 12/31/90 |
| 12. Minneapolis Foundation | MN | **135,224,840** | 9,123,657 | 03/31/91 |
| 13. Hawaii Community Foundation | HI | **108,246,420** | 3,750,340 | 12/31/90 |
| 14. Rhode Island Foundation/Rhode Island Community Foundation | RI | **102,000,000** | 4,841,481 | 12/31/90 |
| 15. New Haven Foundation | CT | **93,473,155** | 4,443,009 | 12/31/90 |
| 16. California Community Foundation | CA | **92,825,075** | 9,167,972 | 06/30/90 |
| 17. Kalamazoo Foundation | MI | **90,414,947** | 8,823,677 | 12/31/90 |
| 18. Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation | GA | **88,315,842** | 7,541,896 | 06/30/90 |
| 19. Milwaukee Foundation | WI | **87,213,688** | 4,177,412 | 12/31/90 |
| 20. Greater Cincinnati Foundation | OH | **84,591,802** | 5,793,614 | 12/31/90 |
| 21. Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Its Affiliated Trusts | MO | **77,366,275** | 7,734,137 | 01/31/91 |
| 22. Philadelphia Foundation | PA | **70,600,000** | 4,926,257 | 04/30/91 |
| 23. Indianapolis Foundation | IN | **69,139,690** | 3,195,460 | 12/31/90 |
| 24. Oregon Community Foundation | OR | **67,557,605** | 4,382,463 | 06/30/90 |
| 25. Fremont Area Foundation | MI | **59,685,395** | 1,258,093 | 12/31/90 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

**TABLE 46. LARGEST COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS BY GIFTS RECEIVED, 1990**

| Foundation | State | Gifts Received | Assets | Fiscal Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Communities Foundation of Texas | TX | **$34,434,581** | $205,225,229 | 06/30/90 |
| 2. San Francisco Foundation | CA | **29,130,175** | 226,099,459 | 06/30/91 |
| 3. Rhode Island Foundation/Rhode Island Community Foundation | RI | **28,716,124** | 102,000,000 | 12/31/90 |
| 4. New York Community Trust | NY | **21,891,031** | 842,116,981 | 12/31/90 |
| 5. Columbus Foundation | OH | **21,481,262** | 150,581,845 | 12/31/90 |
| 6. Hawaii Community Foundation | HI | **20,171,596** | 108,246,420 | 12/31/90 |
| 7. Hartford Foundation for Public Giving | CT | **19,276,818** | 151,387,286 | 09/30/90 |
| 8. Saint Paul Foundation | MN | **18,120,766** | 152,250,345 | 12/31/90 |
| 9. California Community Foundation | CA | **18,098,391** | 92,825,075 | 06/30/90 |
| 10. Oregon Community Foundation | OR | **17,057,408** | 67,557,605 | 06/30/90 |
| 11. Boston Foundation | MA | **11,430,902** | 246,660,847 | 06/30/90 |
| 12. Pittsburgh Foundation | PA | **10,534,305** | 148,294,834 | 12/31/90 |
| 13. Chicago Community Trust | IL | **9,488,380** | 295,928,031 | 09/30/90 |
| 14. Cleveland Foundation | OH | **9,432,555** | 573,012,252 | 12/31/90 |
| 15. Community Foundation of Greater Washington | DC | **8,603,964** | 10,684,972 | 03/31/90 |
| 16. Arizona Community Foundation | AZ | **8,598,291** | 27,765,827 | 12/31/90 |
| 17. Milwaukee Foundation | WI | **7,412,242** | 87,213,688 | 12/31/90 |
| 18. Indianapolis Foundation | IN | **7,244,904** | 69,139,690 | 12/31/90 |
| 19. Dayton Foundation | OH | **6,705,742** | 28,950,103 | 12/31/89 |
| 20. Foundation For The Carolinas | NC | **6,560,496** | 53,896,146 | 12/31/90 |
| 21. Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation | GA | **6,510,736** | 88,315,842 | 06/30/90 |
| 22. San Diego Community Foundation | CA | **6,348,723** | 48,253,406 | 06/30/90 |
| 23. Minneapolis Foundation | MN | **6,016,206** | 135,224,840 | 03/31/91 |
| 24. Kalamazoo Foundation | MI | **5,970,655** | 90,414,947 | 12/31/90 |
| 25. Peninsula Community Foundation | CA | **5,894,070** | 45,358,385 | 12/31/90 |
| 26. Minnesota Foundation | MN | **5,885,863** | 18,765,646 | 12/31/90 |
| 27. New Hampshire Charitable Fund | NH | **5,693,195** | 52,901,577 | 12/31/90 |
| 28. Greater Cincinnati Foundation | OH | **5,659,197** | 84,591,802 | 12/31/90 |
| 29. Community Foundation of Greater Memphis | TN | **5,493,009** | 23,738,767 | 04/30/90 |
| 30. Stark County Foundation | OH | **5,464,000** | 31,462,000 | 12/31/89 |

Source: The Foundation Center Database, 1992.

Foundation; its assets more than doubled to $135 million, up by $75 million. As a result, it climbed in rank from twenty-second to twelfth. Communities Foundation of Texas showed assets up by $53 million (35 percent). Rhode Island Foundation's assets jumped by $27 million (36 percent). Finally, San Francisco Foundation's assets grew by nearly $33 million (17 percent).

- The stock market drop and high payout in 1990 produced losses or little growth for three of the top ten community foundations—New York, Cleveland, and Chicago.

- Unlike independent foundations, which rely primarily on investment performance to raise asset values, community foundations seek to raise their asset base both through growth of investments and by annual solicitations of gifts. Additions to endowments increased from $554 million in 1989 to $609 million in 1990, up nearly 10 percent. The increase fell far short of the 29 percent growth rate reported for 1989, yet compares well with the 17 percent decline in gifts posted by independent foundations. Gifts received by community foundations, moreover, exceeded grants by nearly $113 million, thereby assuring solid increases in asset values.

- Twelve community foundations received gifts of at least $10 million, while 30 received gifts of $5 million or more (Table 46). These totals were identical to numbers reported in 1989. Among foundations receiving the largest total gifts (from many sources) were Communities Foundation of Texas ($34 million); San Francisco Foundation ($29 million); and Rhode Island Foundation ($29 million). Twenty-two new endowment funds, a record number, were established at the Rhode Island Foundation (including the $20 million anonymous bequest). An explosion in the number of new funds was reported also by the San Francisco Foundation.

- Several other community foundations doubled their level of gifts received in 1990, greatly adding to their asset bases. These included Hartford

Foundation for Public Giving, gifts up from $7 million to $19 million; California Community Foundation, gifts up from $8 million to $18 million; and Oregon Community Foundation, gifts up from $9 million to $17 million.

- After record growth in 1989 due to the addition of a $70 million trust to its corpus, Hawaii Community Foundation continued to grow in 1990. New gifts totaled $20 million, raising its year-end asset values to $108 million.

## GROWTH OF LARGE COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS IN THE 1980s

Formation and growth patterns of community foundations have differed substantially from private and corporate foundations, as reported earlier in this report. While the 1950s and early 1960s were peak years for private foundation development, followed by a sharp decline in the 1970s, community foundations expanded rapidly in the 1970s and continued to grow throughout the 1980s.

A review of recent growth patterns of the larger community foundations—those with $1 million in assets or that award $100,000 in grants—reveals these findings (Table 47):

1) From 1979 to 1990 the number of qualifying community foundations more than doubled, from 95 to 233. The biggest jumps occurred between 1981 and 1983 (37 percent) and between 1989 and 1990 (25 percent). Starting in 1979, the development of community foundations had been actively promoted by the Council of Foundations and encouraged by special gift matching programs of the C. S. Mott Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and others.

2) Among these larger community foundations, grants increased by almost five-fold, from $102 million in 1979 to $493 million in 1990. After adjusting for inflation, the increase came to 168 percent. Over the same period, by comparison, large independent foundations had raised total grants by only 76 percent in constant dollars. The rate of growth was most pronounced from 1979 through 1983, and remained strong through 1987. After suffering a sharp decline in 1988-89, grant growth improved substantially in 1990.

3) Between 1979 and 1990 assets of the larger community foundations quadrupled from $1.65 billion to

**TABLE 47. GROWTH OF LARGER COMMUNITY FOUNDATION GRANTS AND ASSETS, 1975–1990***

| | | | Grant Dollars (in millions) | | | | Assets (in millions) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Current Dollars | | Constant Dollars[1] | | Current Dollars | | Constant Dollars[1] | |
| Year | Number of Foundations | % Change | Amount | % Change | Amount | % Change | Amount | % Change | Amount | % Change |
| **1975** | 72 | | $ 69 | | $ 43 | | $1,154 | | $ 716 | |
| **1977** | 81 | 12.5% | 89 | 28.7% | 49 | 14.4% | 1,299 | 12.6% | 716 | 0.0% |
| **1979** | 95 | 17.3 | 102 | 14.9 | 47 | 4.0 | 1,655 | 27.4 | 761 | 6.4 |
| **1981** | 98 | 3.2 | 175 | 71.3 | 64 | 36.7 | 2,084 | 25.9 | 765 | 0.5 |
| **1983** | 134 | 36.7 | 242 | 38.0 | 81 | 26.0 | 2,773 | 33.1 | 929 | 21.5 |
| **1985** | 160 | 19.4 | 295 | 21.9 | 92 | 13.2 | 4,018 | 44.9 | 1,246 | 34.1 |
| **1987** | 175 | 9.4 | 381 | 28.9 | 112 | 22.2 | 4,840 | 20.4 | 1,423 | 14.2 |
| **1989** | 186 | 6.3 | 420 | 10.4 | 113 | 1.0 | 5,910 | 22.1 | 1,590 | 11.7 |
| **1990[2]** | 233 | 25.3 | 493 | 17.4 | 126 | 11.5 | 6,592 | 11.5 | 1,688 | 6.2 |

Source: 1975-1987: *The Foundation Directory*, Editions 6-12; 1989-1990 data: the Foundation Center Database.

* Includes only community foundations with assets of at least $1 million or making grants of $100,000 or more in the year reported. These larger foundations hold 99 percent of assets and award 98 percent of grants of all community foundations.

[1] Constant Dollars based on 1967=$1.00; 1975=$.62; 1977=$.551; 1979=$.46; 1981=$.367; 1983=$.335; 1985=$.310; 1987=$.294; 1989=$.269; 1990=$.256.

[2] Starting with the 14th Edition (1990 data), *The Foundation Directory* changed from a biennial to an annual publication.

over $6.6 billion; in constant dollars their value more than doubled (a 122 percent increase). Community foundation assets grew more rapidly than those of independent foundations when measured over the 1980s, in part because they had not suffered the same decline that characterized independent foundations from 1977 to 1981 (resulting from high payout rates for private foundations), and in part due to the extraordinary success of many foundations in attracting new endowment funds. By rate of growth, assets grew most rapidly between 1981 and 1985. (In the latter year, gifts to community foundations jumped by nearly 90 percent.) Assets continued to grow through 1989, benefitting both from new gifts and from the market's strong showing in that year. In 1990, despite the addition of nearly 50 community foundations to the Center's data file, asset growth was limited by generally declining securities values and more modest growth in donor gifts.

**TRENDS IN STAFFING**

More community foundations are employing paid staff, according to the Foundation Center's 1991 survey, but average staff size is not increasing. Out of 233 community foundations surveyed, 194 reported paid staff (83 percent), up from 186 in 1990. Total staff positions reported rose from 902 to 1,066; the average staff size remained at 5.5. Community foundations represent one- tenth of foundations reporting staff and account for about 11 percent of all staff positions.

Eleven community foundations report staff of 20 or more. These include New York Community Trust (47), Cleveland Foundation (44), Chicago Community Trust (33), Communities Foundation of Texas (30), San Francisco Foundation (28), Saint Paul Foundation (27), Boston Foundation (27), Marin Community Foundation (25), Columbus Foundation (23), Minneapolis Foundation (20), and Hawaii Community Foundation (20).

# Foundations' Share of Private Philanthropy

Although the foundation statistics presented in the preceding chapters are impressive, it is important to keep them in perspective. Private foundation giving represents only a small fraction of all private philanthropic contributions, which in turn accounts for a relatively small percentage of the total support for nonprofit organizations.

According to estimates in *Giving USA*, published by the AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy, private philanthropic contributions in 1990 totaled $122.6 billion (Figure 13). The largest portion of these contributions—$101.8 billion or more than 89 percent—came from individual donors through gifts or bequests. Independent and community foundations were responsible for another 5.8 percent of total estimated private giving, while the remaining 4.8 percent came from corporations and corporate foundations.

Foundation giving as a proportion of total philanthropic giving grew rapidly during the 1960s and peaked at 9 percent in 1970 (Table 48). Restrictive government regulations and inflation during the 1970s, discussed in earlier chapters, caused foundation giving to decline to a low of 5.2 percent in 1979. With the easing of some restrictions in the 1980s, the surge of the stock market, and a more vibrant economy through 1989, foundation giving as a share of total giving recovered somewhat. Since 1988, that share has hovered around 5.8 percent, still far short of 1970 levels.

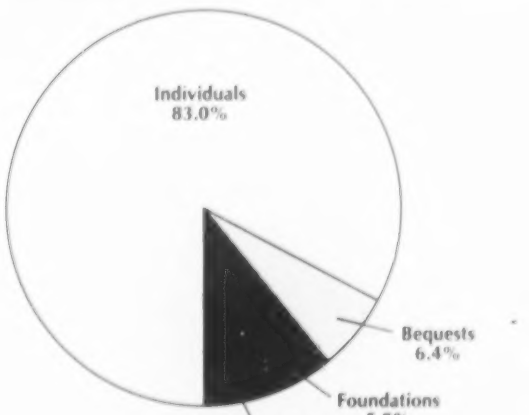
The rise of corporate philanthropy reveals a very different pattern of growth. Between 1970 and 1980, contributions from corporations showed the greatest growth after individual giving. Corporate contributions as a percent of total philanthropic giving peaked at 5.7 percent in 1984, after which they declined to 4.8 percent in 1989. That share remained unchanged in 1990 and is unlikely to increase. Widescale losses in many sectors during the recession, the continued downsizing of companies, and serious challenges to corporate giving (often deemed controversial or outside of the company's interests), all point to a reduced role for business in American philanthropy.

The *Nonprofit Almanac: Dimensions of the Independent Sector* (Independent Sector, 1992) reports that private contributions accounted for only 27 percent of the total support for nonprofit organizations in 1989 (Table 49). While religious organizations and arts and cultural groups are heavily dependent on private contributions for support, receiving, respectively, 81 and 63 percent of their total funding from private gifts, health organizations received a scant 6 percent of their total funding from private donors, and educational institutions and social service agencies received 15 percent and 34 percent, respectively. (The share of private support for education increased since 1987, up from 12 percent; for

**FIGURE 13. 1990 PRIVATE PHILANTHROPIC GIVING**
**(Dollars in billions)**

| Source | Amount | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Individuals | $101.80 | 83.0% |
| Bequests | 7.79 | 6.4 |
| Independent and Community Foundations | 7.08 | 5.8 |
| Corporations/Corporate Foundations | 5.90* | 4.8 |
| Total | $122.57 | 100.0% |

* Of total corporate giving estimated for 1990, $1.4 billion (24%) was paid through corporate foundations. (*National Data Book of Foundations*, 16th Edition, 1992, Table 28.)




Source: *Giving USA*. New York: American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel Trust for Philanthropy, Inc., 1991. Figures for 1990 were estimated.

**TABLE 48. PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE PHILANTHROPIC GIVING BY SOURCE, 1965–1990 (Dollars in billions)**

| | Total Giving | | Independent & Community Fdns. | | Corporations | | Individuals/ Bequests | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent |
| **1990** | $122.57 | 100.0% | $7.08 | 5.8% | $5.90 | 4.8% | $109.59 | 89.4% |
| **1989** | 115.90 | 100.0 | 6.55 | 5.7 | 5.60 | 4.8 | 103.75 | 89.5 |
| **1988** | 104.64 | 100.0 | 6.15 | 5.9 | 5.40 | 5.2 | 93.09 | 89.0 |
| **1987** | 93.36 | 100.0 | 5.88 | 6.3 | 4.98 | 5.3 | 82.50 | 88.4 |
| **1986** | 90.90 | 100.0 | 5.43 | 6.0 | 5.18 | 5.7 | 80.29 | 88.3 |
| **1985** | 80.07 | 100.0 | 4.90 | 6.1 | 4.47 | 5.6 | 70.70 | 88.3 |
| **1984** | 70.67 | 100.0 | 3.95 | 5.6 | 4.06 | 5.7 | 62.66 | 88.7 |
| **1983** | 64.65 | 100.0 | 3.60 | 5.6 | 3.63 | 5.6 | 57.42 | 88.8 |
| **1982** | 59.80 | 100.0 | 3.16 | 5.3 | 2.91 | 4.9 | 53.73 | 89.8 |
| **1981** | 55.58 | 100.0 | 3.07 | 5.5 | 2.51 | 4.5 | 50.00 | 90.0 |
| **1980** | 48.73 | 100.0 | 2.81 | 5.8 | 2.36 | 4.8 | 43.57 | 89.4 |
| **1979** | 43.36 | 100.0 | 2.24 | 5.2 | 2.29 | 5.3 | 38.83 | 89.6 |
| **1978** | 38.95 | 100.0 | 2.17 | 5.6 | 2.08 | 5.3 | 34.70 | 89.1 |
| **1977** | 35.46 | 100.0 | 2.00 | 5.6 | 1.79 | 5.0 | 31.67 | 89.3 |
| **1976** | 32.01 | 100.0 | 1.90 | 5.9 | 1.49 | 4.7 | 28.62 | 89.4 |
| **1975** | 28.61 | 100.0 | 1.65 | 5.8 | 1.20 | 4.2 | 25.76 | 90.0 |
| **1974** | 26.98 | 100.0 | 2.11 | 7.8 | 1.20 | 4.4 | 23.67 | 87.7 |
| **1973** | 25.71 | 100.0 | 2.00 | 7.8 | 1.17 | 4.6 | 22.53 | 87.6 |
| **1972** | 24.48 | 100.0 | 2.00 | 8.2 | 1.01 | 4.1 | 21.47 | 87.7 |
| **1971** | 23.46 | 100.0 | 1.95 | 8.3 | 0.87 | 3.7 | 20.64 | 88.0 |
| **1970** | 21.02 | 100.0 | 1.90 | 9.0 | 0.80 | 3.8 | 18.32 | 87.2 |
| **1969** | 20.74 | 100.0 | 1.80 | 8.7 | 1.01 | 4.9 | 17.93 | 86.5 |
| **1968** | 18.96 | 100.0 | 1.60 | 8.4 | 1.01 | 5.3 | 16.35 | 86.2 |
| **1967** | 17.04 | 100.0 | 1.40 | 8.2 | 0.83 | 4.9 | 14.81 | 86.9 |
| **1966** | 15.81 | 100.0 | 1.25 | 7.9 | 0.81 | 5.1 | 13.75 | 87.0 |
| **1965** | 14.76 | 100.0 | 1.13 | 7.7 | 0.79 | 5.4 | 12.84 | 87.0 |

Source: *Giving USA*. New York: American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel Trust for Philanthropy, Inc., 1991. Figures for 1990 were estimated.

social service agencies, it dropped sharply, down from 39 percent.)

The federal budget cutbacks in the 1980s in those sectors in which nonprofit organizations were most active have had a great impact on the funding patterns of many nonprofits, especially those in the human services subsector. In 1977 government provided 54 percent of total annual funds in social and legal services, compared with only 42 percent in 1989. In response to these drastic cuts, private contributions as a share of total annual funds for this subsector increased from 32 percent in 1977 to 39 percent in 1987. (For more about foundations' response, see "Trends in Giving, Human Services," in the following chapter.) More recently the revenue stream has diversified and the private share of funding has been reduced. Revenues from dues, fees, and other charges in the social service field increased from 10 percent to 14 percent, reflecting the search for new forms of income. Across the entire independent sector, however, the share of annual funds represented by dues, fees, and other charges has increased more modestly—from 36 percent in 1977 to 38 percent in 1987. It is most pronounced in education and research, where dues and fees represent 54 percent of funding, and in health services, where the share reaches 50 percent.

Reductions in federal funding have focused increased attention on private philanthropy. Although there is evidence of significant increases in private giving in the 1980s, it is clear that these increases can fill only a small portion of the gap left by federal cutbacks. A recent report by Lester Salamon and Alan J.

**TABLE 49. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENT SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1989**

| | All Independent Sector | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Source of Funds | Dollars[1] | Percent | Religious Organizations | Arts/ Culture | Health Services | Education/ Research | Social Services |
| **Government sector** | $105.3 | 25.8% | — | 10.8% | 36.2% | 17.2% | 42.0% |
| **Private contributions** | 111.0 | 27.2 | 80.8 | 62.5 | 5.5 | 14.6 | 33.9 |
| **Dues, fees, charges** | 154.8 | 37.9 | 7.4 | 12.5 | 50.3 | 54.3 | 14.1 |
| **Endowments** | 20.0 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 3.3 |
| **Other receipts** | 17.0 | 4.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 6.7 |
| **Total** | **$408.1** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

Source: *Nonprofit Almanac 1992–1993: Dimensions of the Independent Sector*, pp. 147 (Table 4.2) and 150 (Table 4.3). Virginia Ann Hodgkinson et al. Washington, D.C.: Independent Sector, 1992.

[1] Dollars in billions.

Abramson on the federal budget and nonprofit sector income revealed that between 1982 and 1989, private giving offset only 46 percent of the cumulative reductions in overall federal spending in education, training, employment, and social services; community and regional development; international affairs; income assistance; and health (excluding Medicare and Medicaid).[1]

"Private giving has, however, managed to catch up with the losses in federal revenue that private nonprofit organizations experienced in these fields," according to the report. "For the FY 1982–89 period as a whole, private giving grew by $52.7 billion, compared to a $33.0 billion shortfall in federal support. This is so because Congress held the line on further cuts while private giving continued to grow." In effect, growth in private funding replaced lost federal revenue, but it was not sufficient to cope with increased needs caused by economic and social problems. The result for grantseekers was an even more competitive fundraising market and a greater urgency to explore all possible channels of support and revenue.

1. **Salamon, Lester M. and Alan J. Abramson**. *The Federal Budget and the Nonprofit Sector: FY 1992 [Occasional Paper No. 9]*. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies, 1991.

Independent Sector's *Nonprofit Almanac* shows that fully 47 percent of the support for nonprofit organizations is drawn from dues, fees, and other charges for services and goods (38 percent), and from income earned on endowments and other receipts (9 percent). This is most true for health services organizations and educational institutions, which respectively derive 58 percent and 68 percent of their support from earned income. Social services and arts organizations derive only 24 percent and 27 percent, respectively, of their total support from earned income. Yet the percentage of earned income for these two subsectors has grown the most rapidly. In 1987, the share for each subsector was 20 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

Finally, government remains a key source of support for many nonprofit organizations, according to the report. Government funding accounted for 26 percent of the total revenue of nonprofits in 1989 (unchanged since 1987), with health organizations and social service agencies receiving 36 and 42 percent, respectively, of their total support from government sources.

The following chapter, "Trends in Giving," will examine foundations' responses to stepped up demands for contributions in the 1980s and into the 1990s.

# Trends in Giving: 1990 and the Past Decade

Deep cuts in government spending marked the start of both the 1980s and the 1990s, creating tremendous pressure on private funding sources. From 1981 to 1982 the Reagan Administration scaled back federal outlays for health and human services by 25 percent. In 1989 and 1990, state and local government deficits triggered equally painful cuts for services across the board.

As the recession deepened nationwide and anti-tax sentiments became entrenched, the budget squeeze challenged the longevity of even well-established community institutions. State and local budget cuts were perhaps most deeply felt in the arts, from museums to orchestras to theater groups. This came at a time when many corporate patrons were withdrawing or scaling back support.

Although community organizations bore the brunt of municipal shortfalls, national private institutions such as colleges and universities also struggled to meet their budgets. Even among the halls of Ivy, losses were so extreme as to threaten the closing of campuses or the elimination of entire departments.

Increased domestic demands on U.S. grantmakers to stabilize at-risk institutions and to find solutions to the most pressing social problems—from AIDS to homelessness to the public school system—were compounded by the competing needs of the global nonprofit community. In developing societies around the world, especially those long under totalitarian regimes, private groups aspired to create their own "independent" sectors. Lacking indigenous models and capital, they sought out American foundations to help build infrastructure.

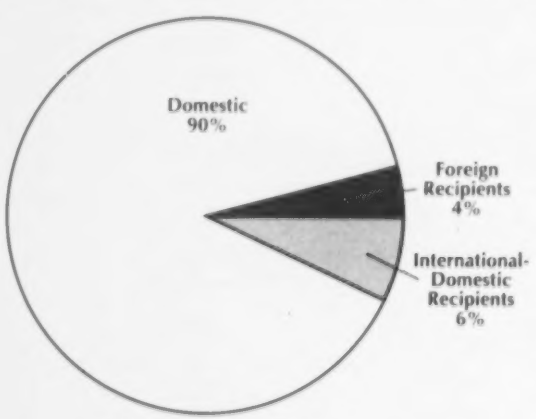
Looking back, how did foundations respond to new demands of the 1980s? Looking forward, what can we expect from them during the current funding crisis? The following chapter reviews the most recent giving patterns of independent, corporate, and community foundations based on their own grant reporting, and briefly summarizes changes in direction since 1980. Given the limitations of our information sources—primarily annual reports and foundation tax returns—we can identify only the broadest trends. When viewed at this macro level, change in foundation giving patterns takes place very slowly.

## Domestic vs. Foreign Giving in 1990

In 1990, 90 percent of grant dollars supported organizations located in the United States and its territories for projects with a domestic focus (Figure 14). Yet, looking back over ten years, the geographic focus of grantmaking has enlarged. Grants to U.S. organizations to conduct international activities or to sponsor programs in foreign countries rose from only 2.2 percent of allocations in 1980 to nearly 6 percent in 1990 (Table 50).

Although spending for international purposes increased substantially, direct support of foreign recipients did not. Measured over the decade, their share of grant dollars remained unchanged at around the 4 percent level. In 1990 about $164 million was invested

FIGURE 14. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GRANT DOLLARS, 1990




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

abroad with a concentration of dollars in South Africa, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Israel, England, and Kenya.

## Subject Focus

The Foundation Center reports general foundation giving trends within ten broad categories and 49 subcategories. Breakdowns closely follow the NTEE's basic alphabetical major field divisions outlined in Figure 15. Figure 16 and Table 51 show general funding trends in 1990; Table 53 presents the full breakdown by subcategories.

Adoption of NTEE subject guidelines in 1989 changed the definition of several major fields of activity traditionally reported on by the Center and introduced new fields. As a result, we are not able to draw direct comparisons with funding patterns reported

**FIGURE 15. SUMMARY OF THE 26 NATIONAL TAXONOMY OF EXEMPT ENTITIES (NTEE) MAJOR FIELD AREAS**

**A—Arts, culture, humanities activities**
- arts & culture (multipurpose activities)
- media & communications
- visual arts
- museums
- performing arts
- humanities
- historical societies & related historical activities

**B—Educational institutions & related activities**
- elementary & secondary education (preschool through Grade 12)
- vocational/technical schools
- higher education
- graduate/professional schools
- adult/continuing education
- libraries
- student services & organizations

**C—Environmental quality, protection**
- pollution abatement & control
- natural resources conservation & protection
- botanic/horticulture activities
- environmental beautification & open spaces
- environmental education & outdoor survival

**D—Animal-related activities**
- animal protection & welfare
- humane societies
- wildlife preservation & protection
- veterinary services
- zoos & aquariums
- specialty animals & other services

**E—Health—general & rehabilitative**
- hospitals, nursing homes & primary medical care
- health treatment, primarily outpatient
- reproductive health care
- rehabilitative medical services
- health support services
- emergency medical services
- public health & wellness education
- health care financing/insurance programs

**F—Mental health, crisis intervention**
- addiction prevention & treatment
- mental health treatment & services
- crisis intervention
- psychiatric/mental health—primary care
- half-way houses (mental health/transitional care

**G—Disease/disorder/medical disciplines (multipurpose)**
- birth defects & genetic diseases
- cancer
- diseases of specific organs
- nerve, muscle & bone diseases
- allergy-related diseases
- specific named diseases
- medical disciplines/specialties

**H—Medical research**
- identical hierarchy to diseases/disorders/medical disciplines in major field "G"
- example: G30 represents American Cancer Society; H30 represents cancer research

**I—Public protection: crime/courts/legal services**
- police & law enforcement agencies
- correctional facilities & prisoner services
- crime prevention
- rehabilitation of offenders
- administration of justice/courts
- protection against/prevention of neglect, abuse, exploitation
- legal services

**J—Employment/jobs**
- vocational guidance & training, such as on-the-job programs
- employment procurement assistance
- vocational rehabilitation
- employment assistance for the handicapped
- labor unions/organizations
- labor-management relations

**K—Food, nutrition, agriculture**
- agricultural services aimed at food procurement
- food service/free food distribution
- nutrition promotion
- farmland preservation

**L—Housing/shelter**
- housing development/construction
- housing search assistance
- low-cost temporary shelters such as youth hostels
- homeless, temporary shelter for
- housing owners/renters organizations
- housing support services

**M—Public safety/disaster preparedness & relief**
- disaster prevention, such as flood control
- disaster relief (U.S. domestic)
- safety education
- civil defense & preparedness programs

**N—Recreation, leisure, sports, athletics**
- camps
- physical fitness & community recreation
- sports training
- recreation/pleasure or social clubs
- amateur sports
- Olympics & Special Olympics

**O—Youth development**
- youth centers, such as boys clubs
- scouting
- big brothers/sisters
- agricultural development, such as 4-H
- business development, Junior Achievement
- citizenship programs
- religious leadership development

**P—Human service—other/multipurpose**
- multipurpose service organizations
- children & youth services
- family services
- personal social services
- emergency assistance (food, clothing)
- residential/custodial care
- centers promoting independence of specific groups, such as senior or women's centers

**Q—International**
- exchange programs
- international development
- international relief services (foreign disaster relief)
- peace & security
- foreign policy research & analyses (domestic U.S.)
- international human rights

**R—Civil rights/civil liberties**
- equal opportunity & access
- voter education/registration
- civil liberties

**S—Community improvement/development**
- community/neighborhood development
- community coalitions
- economic development, both urban and rural
- business services
- community funds and federated giving
- community service clubs such as Junior League

**T—Philanthropy & voluntarism**
- philanthropy associations/societies
- private foundations (e.g. Women's Funds) and community foundations
- voluntarism promotion

**U—Science**
- scientific research & promotion
- physical/earth sciences
- engineering/technology
- biological sciences

**V—Social science**
- social science research/studies
- interdisciplinary studies, such as black studies, women's studies, urban studies, etc.

**W—Public affairs/society benefit**
- public policy research, general
- government & public administration
- transportation systems
- public utilities
- consumer rights/education

**X—Religion/spiritual development**
- Christian churches, missionary societies and related religious bodies
- Jewish synagogues
- other specific religions

**Y—Mutual membership benefit organizations**
- insurance providers & services (other than health)
- pension/retirement funds
- fraternal beneficiary funds
- cemeteries & burial services

**Z99—unknown, unclassifiable**

**TABLE 50. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GIVING, 1980 AND 1990***

| Type of Recipient | 1980 | | | | 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Grants | % | Dollar Value | % | No. of Grants | % | Dollar Value | % |
| Domestic | 20,449 | 94.7 | $1,111,681 | 93.3 | 53,207 | 92.6 | $4,052,761 | 90.6 |
| Foreign | 666 | 3.1 | 52,745 | 4.4 | 1,604 | 2.8 | 164,453 | 3.7 |
| International-Domestic Recipient | 475 | 2.2 | 26,374 | 2.2 | 2,632 | 4.6 | 247,378 | 5.8 |
| **Total** | **21,590** | **100.0%** | **$1,190,800** | **100.0%** | **57,443** | **100.0%** | **$4,474,592** | **100.0%** |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index*, Editions 8 and 16.
* Dollar figures in thousands; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

through 1988 and illustrated in Figure 17. Changes in coding were followed in 1990 by a dramatic alteration in the sampling base, giving rise to new concerns regarding statistical consistency. Whenever possible, we have noted the impact of these changes on distribution patterns.

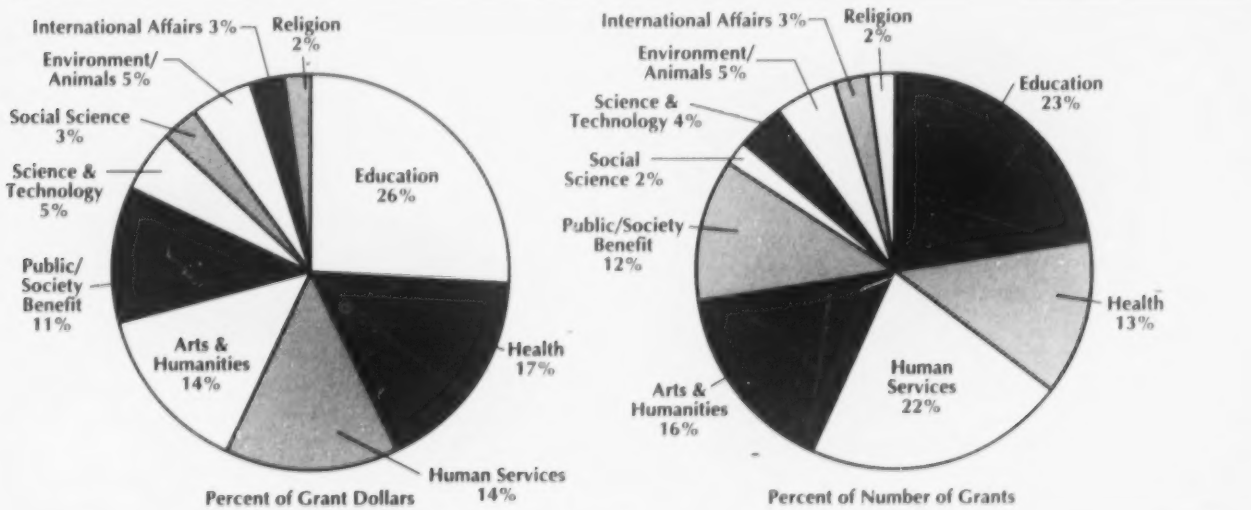
## Human Services

In response to draconian cuts in human service funding ordered by the Reagan Administration, foundations on the whole gave higher priority to social welfare programs in the 1980s (Figure 17). From 1981 through 1988, social welfare received the largest share of foundation dollars, ranging from 26 percent to 29 percent, up from 23 percent in 1979. In 1989 the new coding system replaced the very broad social welfare category with three distinct major categories: human services, public/society benefit, and the environment. When total dollars are combined, these three categories constituted around 30 percent of giving in 1990.

Human services accounted for 14.4 percent of the dollar value and 21.5 percent of the total number of grants reported in 1990. This category includes eight subdivisions: crime, justice, and legal services; employment; food, nutrition, and agriculture; housing and shelter; safety and disaster relief; recreation and sports; youth development; and human services—multipurpose.

Of these, as shown in Table 53 and Figure 18, the human services—multipurpose subcategory, which includes a broad range of services to individuals, families, and special populations, such as children and the elderly, claimed one-half of both grant dollars and the total number of grants awarded in the category. Programs to alleviate poverty and to prevent the many social ills caused by family dysfunction fell under this subcategory.

**FIGURE 16. GRANTS BY MAJOR SUBJECT CATEGORIES, 1990***




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index 1992*, 20th Edition (1991).
* Due to rounding, figures may add up to more than 100%.

## 1990 SAMPLING BASE: NUMBER OF FUNDERS DOUBLES; GRANT SIZE INCREASES

1990 marked a giant step forward for the *Grants Index*. In a single year, the sample of foundations jumped from 472 to 832, up by 76 percent. The sample of the largest foundations tripled—from the 100 largest by total giving included every year since 1980—to the 300 largest. At the same time, all smaller voluntary reporters to the *Index* were maintained. Analysis based on this expanded sample is expected to yield a far more comprehensive and accurate overview of funding trends.

The sampling base for the 1990 analysis covers 57,443 grants, an increase of 11,000 grants or 24 percent over the last edition. Most grants were made in late 1989 or 1990. These grants have a total value of $4.47 billion, up by $1.2 billion or 37 percent in a single year. More important, this $4.47 billion represents approximately 55 percent of total grant dollars awarded by all U.S. private, corporate, and community foundations during the reporting year. Previously the *Index* captured about 40 to 43 percent of total foundation giving.

The sample covers only 2.6 percent of the total number of private and community grantmaking foundations in the U.S. and is heavily weighted towards large foundations. (Most foundations included in the sample are ranked among the 1,000 largest by grants.) These statistics, therefore, do not provide a complete picture of all private and community foundations, but they do offer a general overview of the grantmaking patterns of the nation's largest foundations.

Starting with 1990, the grants sample includes only grants of $10,000 or more. The minimum size of grants in *The Foundation Grants Index* was raised from $5,000 to $10,000 to counteract the long-term impact of inflation on the grants sample. When compared with a $5,000 grant made in 1969-70, the value of a comparable grant made in 1990 in constant dollars is reduced to less than $1,700. The adjustment in the minimum grant size was needed to assure parity in grant value over time.

Of the more than 57,000 grants in the 1990 sample, nearly half (45 percent) ranged from $10,000 to $25,000; together these grants totaled about $359 million, or 8 percent of the value of the sample (Table 52). Foundations made over 8,200 grants of $100,000 to $500,000 and these grants had a combined value of $1.5 billion, or more than one-third of the $4.5 billion represented by the sample. The 1990 sample includes 44 grants of $5 million or more, more than twice the number found in the 1989 sample. Yet the number of grants of $10 million or more—eleven—matched the number made in 1989.

Due to significant changes in the sample in 1990, and especially to the 25 percent increase in the number of grants, interpretation of funding trends is limited to changes in percentage allocations of the grant dollars and number of grants, and not to increases in absolute dollar amounts or number of grants.

TABLE 51. GENERAL FOUNDATION FUNDING TRENDS, 1990*

| Category | Dollar Value of Grants | | Number of Grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | % | No. | % |
| Arts & Culture | $ 639,072 | 14.3 | 9,053 | 15.8 |
| Education | 1,150,276 | 25.7 | 13,319 | 23.2 |
| Environment & Animals | 208,111 | 4.7 | 2,583 | 4.5 |
| Health | 751,579 | 16.8 | 7,275 | 12.7 |
| Human Services | 645,462 | 14.4 | 12,360 | 21.5 |
| International Affairs, Development & Peace | 140,414 | 3.1 | 1,622 | 2.8 |
| Public/Society Benefit | 491,140 | 11.0 | 6,649 | 11.6 |
| Science & Technology | 222,688 | 5.0 | 2,074 | 3.6 |
| Social Sciences | 133,495 | 3.0 | 1,049 | 1.8 |
| Religion | 85,113 | 1.9 | 1,238 | 2.2 |
| Other | 7,242 | 0.2 | 221 | 0.4 |
| **Total** | **$4,474,592** | **100.0** | **57,443** | **100.0** |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index 1992*, 20th Edition (1991).
* Dollar figures expressed in thousands; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

### LARGEST GRANTS IN HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS

- $6 million from the William Penn Foundation to the National Temple Non Profit Corporation in Philadelphia for construction of low- and moderate-income homes.
- The W. K. Kellogg Foundation's $5.9 million grant to the National 4-H Council to improve the well-being of children by strengthening outreach programs of land-grant universities and youth-serving agencies.
- The Annie E. Casey Foundation's $2.9 million grant to Pittsburgh New Futures for its Youth Initiative, a program directed to disadvantaged youth that combines employment services and youth services. This was the largest grant in the employment subcategory.

### THE NEW GRANTS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Foundation Center first began to record and categorize grants in 1961. It established a computerized grants reporting system in 1972. The early system was based primarily on voluntary reporting of grants of $5,000 or more made by independent, corporate and community foundations. From 1979 to 1988 the Center relied on its "facet" classification system, a multidimensional system employing a fixed vocabulary of four-letter codes that permitted categorization of each grant by subject, type of recipient, population group, type of support, and scope of grant activity.

In 1989, following explosive growth in the number of grants indexed annually, the Center introduced a new classification system, with links to the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE), a comprehensive coding scheme developed by the National Center for Charitable Statistics. In designing a revised system, the Center looked to NTEE because it establishes a unified national standard for classifying nonprofit activities while permitting the retention of a multidimensional structure for analyzing grants. Just as important, the new system provides a more concise and consistent hierarchical method to classify and index grants.

### SYSTEM EMPLOYS NTEE SUBJECT CODES

The new system uses two- or three-character alphanumeric codes to track institutional fields and entities, governance or auspices, population groups, geographic focus, and types of support awarded. The universe of institutional fields is organized into 24 "major field" areas (A to Z), following the divisions established by NTEE. The first letter of each code denotes the field, such as "A" for Arts and "B" for Education. Figure 13 provides a summary of these areas. Within each alpha subject area, numbers 20 to 99 identify services, disciplines, or types of institutions unique to that field, organized in a hierarchical structure. These sub-categories constitute a controlled and highly organized vocabulary covering most activities of the nonprofit field. Hundreds of specific terms can be searched with consistent results, and grant dollars can be tallied even at the micro level to determine distribution patterns.

### OTHER NEW FEATURES

While based on NTEE, the Center's system added indexing elements not part of the original taxonomy:

- The ability to track awards to government-sponsored organizations such as public schools, state universities, and municipal or federal agencies;
- A secondary set of codes to classify 34 specific types of grant support, up from eight types in the former "facet" system;
- A third set of codes to track 40 different grant beneficiary populations. For purposes of analysis, these 40 are collapsed into the 17 groups discussed later in this chapter.

More evolutionary than revolutionary, the new system does introduce two new fields not previously tracked by the Foundation Center: Auspices (NTEE's governance codes are used) and Country of Activity (not part of NTEE). This last field is used to track the foreign locations of grant activities, for example, an award to the New York office of UNESCO for relief services in Ethiopia.

## Public/Society Benefit

Foundations distributed 11 percent of grant dollars and 11.6 percent of grants in 1990 for public/society benefit programs, including civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs or public administration. Table 53 and Figure 19 illustrate that two-thirds of both grant dollars and number of grants in public/society benefit supported community improvement, which includes federated giving programs and both urban and rural development.

Support for federated giving programs rose sharply in 1990, reflecting both the larger proportion of corporate foundations in the expanded foundation sample

TABLE 52. 1990 GRANTS BY GRANT SIZE (Dollars in thousands)*

| Grants Range | Number of Grants | % | Dollar Amount | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5 million + | 44 | 0.1 | $ 355,851 | 8.0 |
| $1 million–$5 million | 486 | 0.8 | 749,891 | 16.8 |
| $500,000–$1 million | 875 | 1.5 | 550,490 | 12.3 |
| $100,000–$500,000 | 8,246 | 14.4 | 1,532,653 | 34.3 |
| $50,000–$100,000 | 8,048 | 14.0 | 495,992 | 11.1 |
| $25,00–$50,000 | 14,068 | 24.5 | 431,035 | 9.6 |
| $10,000–$25,000 | 25,676 | 44.7 | 358,681 | 8.0 |
| **Total** | **57,443** | **100.0%** | **$4,474,592** | **100.0%** |

Source: The *Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.
* Due to rounding, figures may not add up.

**TABLE 53. DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY SUBJECT CATEGORIES, 1989–1990***

| Subject | Dollar Value of Grants[1] | | | | Number of Grants[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1989 | | 1990 | | 1989 | | 1990 | |
| | Amount | % | Amount | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Arts and Culture** | | | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | $ 6,889 | 0.2 | $ 7,210 | 0.2 | 175 | 0.4 | 124 | 0.2 |
| Arts—multipurpose | 37,835 | 1.2 | 56,109 | 1.3 | 709 | 1.5 | 805 | 1.4 |
| Media and Communications | 74,412 | 2.3 | 69,461 | 1.6 | 841 | 1.8 | 972 | 1.7 |
| Visual Arts/Architecture | 15,580 | 0.5 | 15,405 | 0.3 | 269 | 0.6 | 251 | 0.4 |
| Museum Activities | 120,098 | 3.7 | 191,635 | 4.3 | 1,344 | 2.9 | 1,900 | 3.3 |
| Performing Arts | 140,737 | 4.3 | 214,653 | 4.8 | 3,464 | 7.5 | 3,792 | 6.6 |
| Humanities | 35,172 | 1.1 | 38,650 | 0.9 | 435 | 0.9 | 438 | 0.8 |
| Historic Preservation | 17,319 | 0.5 | 37,056 | 0.8 | 440 | 0.9 | 570 | 1.0 |
| Other | 6,209 | 0.2 | 8,864 | 0.2 | 149 | 0.3 | 201 | 0.3 |
| **Total Arts and Culture** | **$454,252** | **14.0** | **$639,072** | **14.3** | **7,826** | **16.9** | **9,053** | **15.8** |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | $ 12,563 | 0.4 | $ 23,366 | 0.5 | 185 | 0.4 | 207 | 0.4 |
| Elementary and Secondary | 119,012 | 3.7 | 174,642 | 3.9 | 1,794 | 3.9 | 2,637 | 4.6 |
| Vocational and Technical | 5,336 | 0.2 | 3,174 | 0.1 | 89 | 0.2 | 70 | 0.1 |
| Higher Education | 264,700 | 8.2 | 463,963 | 10.4 | 3,922 | 8.5 | 5,541 | 9.6 |
| Graduate and Professional | 171,660 | 5.3 | 299,451 | 6.7 | 2,116 | 4.6 | 2,550 | 4.4 |
| Adult and Continuing | 7,914 | 0.2 | 10,002 | 0.2 | 243 | 0.5 | 224 | 0.4 |
| Library Science/Libraries | 69,241 | 2.1 | 89,143 | 2.0 | 496 | 1.1 | 613 | 1.1 |
| Student Services | 22,550 | 0.7 | 20,728 | 0.5 | 244 | 0.5 | 304 | 0.5 |
| Educational Services | 44,313 | 1.4 | 65,809 | 1.5 | 876 | 1.9 | 1,173 | 2.0 |
| **Total Education** | **$717,288** | **22.1** | **$1,150,276** | **25.7** | **9,965** | **21.5** | **13,319** | **23.2** |
| **Environment and Animals** | | | | | | | | |
| Environment | $129,178 | 4.0 | $ 172,929 | 3.9 | 1,725 | 3.7 | 2,180 | 3.8 |
| Animals and Wildlife | 31,199 | 1.0 | 35,182 | 0.8 | 323 | 0.7 | 403 | 0.7 |
| **Total Environment and Animals** | **$160,377** | **4.9** | **$ 208,111** | **4.7** | **2,048** | **4.4** | **2,583** | **4.5** |
| **Health** | | | | | | | | |
| General and Rehabilitative | | | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | $ 19,036 | 0.6 | $ 16,912 | 0.4 | 209 | 0.5 | 184 | 0.3 |
| Hospitals and Medical Care | 147,621 | 4.5 | 269,290 | 6.0 | 1,661 | 3.6 | 2,526 | 4.4 |
| Reproductive Health Care | 46,418 | 1.4 | 49,164 | 1.1 | 493 | 1.1 | 520 | 0.9 |
| Public Health | 47,800 | 1.5 | 32,927 | 0.7 | 373 | 0.8 | 327 | 0.6 |
| Other | 35,800 | 1.1 | 57,452 | 1.3 | 404 | 0.9 | 520 | 0.9 |
| General and Rehabilitative Subtotal | 296,676 | 9.1 | 425,745 | 9.5 | 3,140 | 6.8 | 4,077 | 7.1 |
| Mental Health | 77,459 | 2.4 | 94,629 | 2.1 | 924 | 2.0 | 1,020 | 1.8 |
| Specific Diseases | 74,537 | 2.3 | 51,163 | 1.1 | 877 | 1.9 | 977 | 1.7 |
| Medical Research | 118,896 | 3.7 | 180,042 | 4.0 | 718 | 1.5 | 1,201 | 2.1 |
| **Total Health** | **$567,567** | **17.5** | **$ 751,579** | **16.8** | **5,659** | **12.2** | **7,275** | **12.7** |

and several unusually large gifts. Four grants of $2.5 million or more were paid to federated giving programs, among them:

- A $10.96 million gift from the Lilly Endowment to United Way of Indiana to strengthen local United Ways.
- A $3.3 million grant from the Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation to Associated Jewish Charities and Welfare Fund.

During the 1980s, both national and local foundations invested increasing support in economic development and neighborhood revitalization, especially of inner cities. In 1990, the share of grant support for economic development (5.9 percent) dropped below 1989 levels, in part due to fewer exceptionally large grants. An exception was the Knight Foundation's $2.5 million grant to the National Community Development Initiative (NY) for a national effort to revitalize the nation's poorest neighborhoods.

The share of support for civil rights and social action was unchanged in 1990 at 1 percent; the percentage of giving for public affairs dropped off slightly to 1.8 percent. Under the latter subcategory, major grants included the Smith Richardson Foundation's $2.6 mil-

**TABLE 53. (Continued)**

| Subject | Dollar Value of Grants* | | | | Number of Grants* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1989 | | 1990 | | 1989 | | 1990 | |
| | Amount | % | Amount | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Human Services** | | | | | | | | |
| Crime, Justice, and Legal Services | $ 40,280 | 1.2 | $ 54,686 | 1.2 | 969 | 2.1 | 955 | 1.7 |
| Employment | 31,636 | 1.0 | 44,690 | 1.0 | 879 | 1.9 | 995 | 1.7 |
| Food, Nutrition, and Agriculture | 49,084 | 1.5 | 34,869 | 0.8 | 693 | 1.5 | 624 | 1.1 |
| Housing and Shelter | 31,486 | 1.0 | 58,044 | 1.3 | 865 | 1.9 | 1,048 | 1.8 |
| Safety and Disaster Relief | 5,709 | 0.2 | 13,814 | 0.3 | 141 | 0.3 | 238 | 0.4 |
| Recreation and Sports | 59,012 | 1.8 | 48,740 | 1.1 | 669 | 1.4 | 802 | 1.4 |
| Youth Development | 44,734 | 1.4 | 70,211 | 1.6 | 999 | 2.2 | 1,375 | 2.4 |
| Human Services-multipurpose | 228,427 | 7.0 | 320,409 | 7.2 | 5,236 | 11.3 | 6,323 | 11.0 |
| **Total Human Services** | **$ 490,368** | **15.1** | **$ 645,462** | **14.4** | **10,451** | **22.5** | **12,360** | **21.5** |
| **International Affairs, Development, Peace, and Human Rights** | **$ 142,538** | **4.4** | **$ 140,414** | **3.1** | **1,512** | **3.3** | **1,622** | **2.8** |
| **Public/Society Benefit** | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Rights and Social Action | $ 31,528 | 1.0 | $ 44,258 | 1.0 | 758 | 1.6 | 899 | 1.5 |
| Community Improvement and Development | 190,631 | 5.9 | 330,023 | 7.4 | 2,922 | 6.3 | 4,206 | 7.3 |
| Philanthropy and Voluntarism | 17,752 | 0.5 | 35,857 | 0.8 | 454 | 1.0 | 368 | 0.6 |
| Public Affairs | 71,610 | 2.2 | 81,002 | 1.8 | 1,027 | 2.2 | 1,186 | 2.1 |
| **Total Public/Society Benefit** | **$ 311,521** | **9.6** | **$ 491,140** | **11.0** | **5,161** | **11.1** | **6,649** | **11.6** |
| **Science and Technology** | | | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | $ 439 | 0.0 | $ 1,642 | 0.0 | 18 | 0.0 | 26 | 0.0 |
| General Science | 100,074 | 3.1 | 77,621 | 1.7 | 396 | 0.9 | 527 | 0.9 |
| Physical Science | 47,669 | 1.5 | 45,584 | 1.0 | 603 | 1.3 | 658 | 1.1 |
| Technology | 24,074 | 0.7 | 39,324 | 0.9 | 399 | 0.9 | 498 | 0.9 |
| Life Science | 69,497 | 2.1 | 58,608 | 1.3 | 312 | 0.7 | 365 | 0.6 |
| **Total Science and Technology** | **$ 241,752** | **7.5** | **$ 222,688** | **5.0** | **1,728** | **3.7** | **2,074** | **3.6** |
| **Social Sciences** | | | | | | | | |
| Social Science and Economics | $ 69,254 | 2.1 | $ 72,249 | 1.6 | 702 | 1.5 | 642 | 1.1 |
| Interdisciplinary/Other | 41,826 | 1.3 | 61,246 | 1.4 | 345 | 0.7 | 407 | 0.7 |
| **Total Social Sciences** | **$ 111,080** | **3.4** | **$ 133,495** | **3.0** | **1,047** | **2.3** | **1,049** | **1.8** |
| **Religion** | **$ 45,009** | **1.4** | **$ 85,113** | **1.9** | **852** | **1.8** | **1,238** | **2.2** |
| **Other** | **$ 3,133** | **0.1** | **$ 7,242** | **0.2** | **127** | **0.3** | **221** | **0.4** |
| **Total Grants** | **$3,244,885** | **100.0** | **$4,474,592** | **100.0** | **43,376** | **100.0** | **57,443** | **100.0** |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index*, Editions 19 and 20.

* All dollar figures expressed in thousands; due to rounding, figures may not add up.

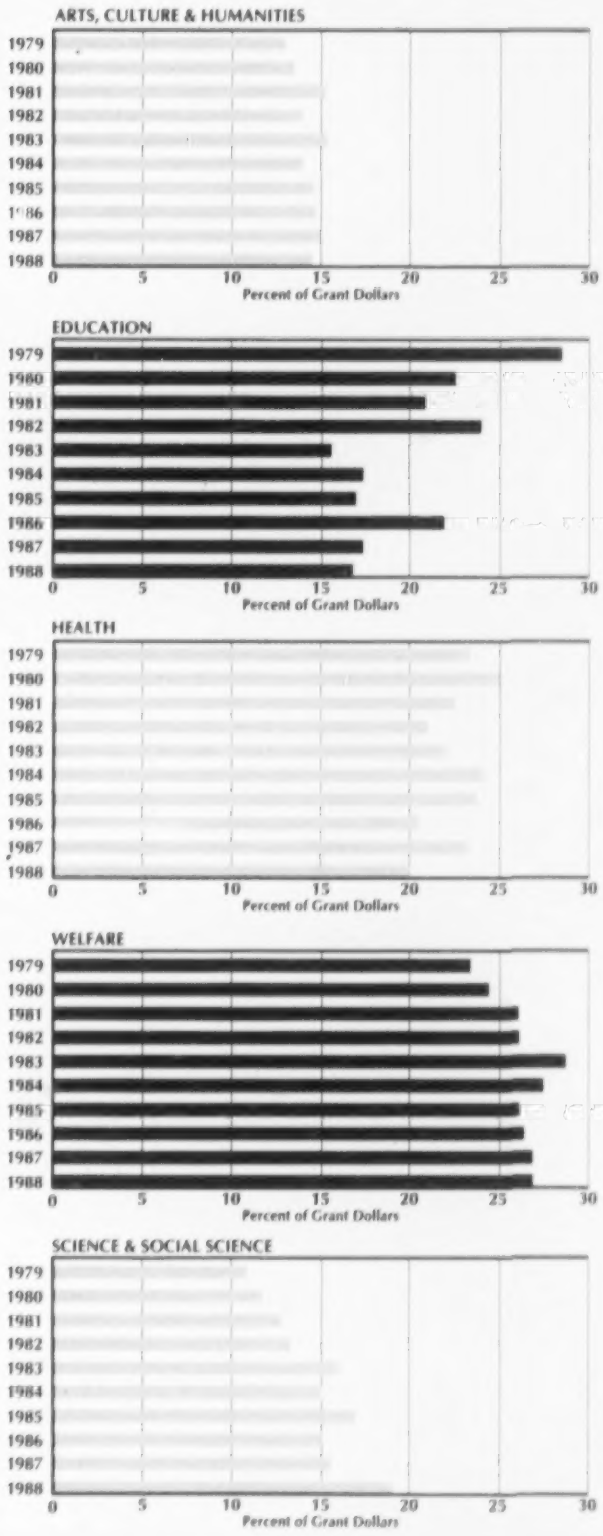
‡ Includes broad range of supporting activities or organizations identified by 12 "common codes."

† Variations in the percentage distribution between 1989 and 1990 may be due to an increase in the number of foundations in the sample (from 472 to 832) and an increase in the minimum size of grants (from $5,000 to $10,000).

lion general support grant to the Center for Creative Leadership (NC) and another $2.6 million grant from the Ford Foundation to the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (DC) for research and dissemination on public policies affecting black Americans and for support of a national policy institute.

Philanthropy and voluntarism, another subcategory of public/society benefit, nearly doubled the percentage of dollars received in 1990, to 0.8 percent. The increase was mainly attributable to an $11.4 million gift from the Lilly Endowment to Indiana University to start up the Center on Philanthropy, and to the Minneapolis Foundation's $4.2 million grant to endow the Minnesota Womens Fund, a public foundation that seeks to expand funding for women's services.

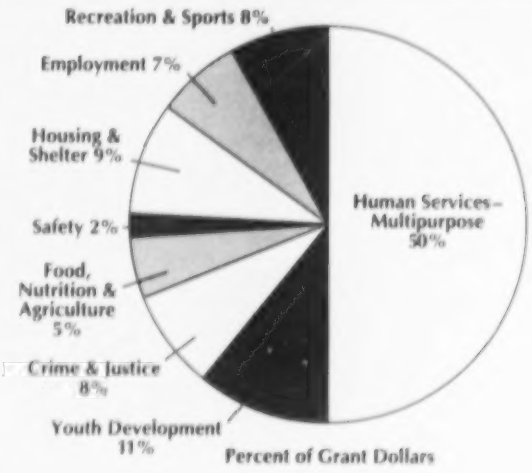
**FIGURE 17. MAJOR FUNDING TRENDS, 1979–1988***




Source: *Foundation Grants Index*, Editions 10-18.

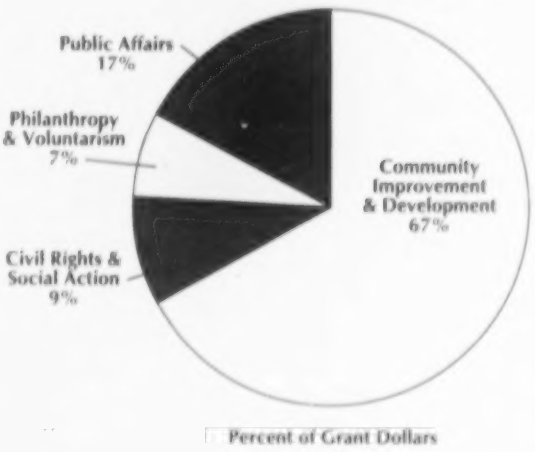
* Note: New classification scheme based on National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities was adopted in 1989. See 1990 funding tables for revised subject categories.

**FIGURE 18. HUMAN SERVICES, GIVING TO SUBCATEGORIES, 1990**




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

**FIGURE 19. PUBLIC/SOCIETY BENEFIT, GIVING TO SUBCATEGORIES, 1990**


Public Affairs 17%
Philanthropy & Voluntarism 7%
Civil Rights & Social Action 9%
Community Improvement & Development 67%
Percent of Grant Dollars

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

## Environment/Animals and Wildlife

Foundation support for the protection of the environment, animal welfare, and wildlife preservation remained strong in 1990. Since 1989, this category has captured nearly 5 percent of grant dollars (Table 53), up from roughly 3 to less than 4 percent over the previous five years. The gain resulted in part from a broader definition of the field: under NTEE guidelines, animal welfare, zoos, and aquariums are included in reporting. Of the $208 million appropriated in 1990, funding

for environmental programs exceeded animal and wildlife support by about five to one.

In the environment subcategory, protection of natural resources accounts for nearly two-thirds of grant dollars, followed by pollution control and botanical and horticultural programs (Figure 20). In the animals and wildlife subcategory, nearly two-thirds of grant dollars supports zoological programs; far less goes to wildlife preservation.

### LARGEST GRANTS IN ENVIRONMENT

Five grants of $2.5 million or over contributed to the high level of environmental funding. Three of the largest were:

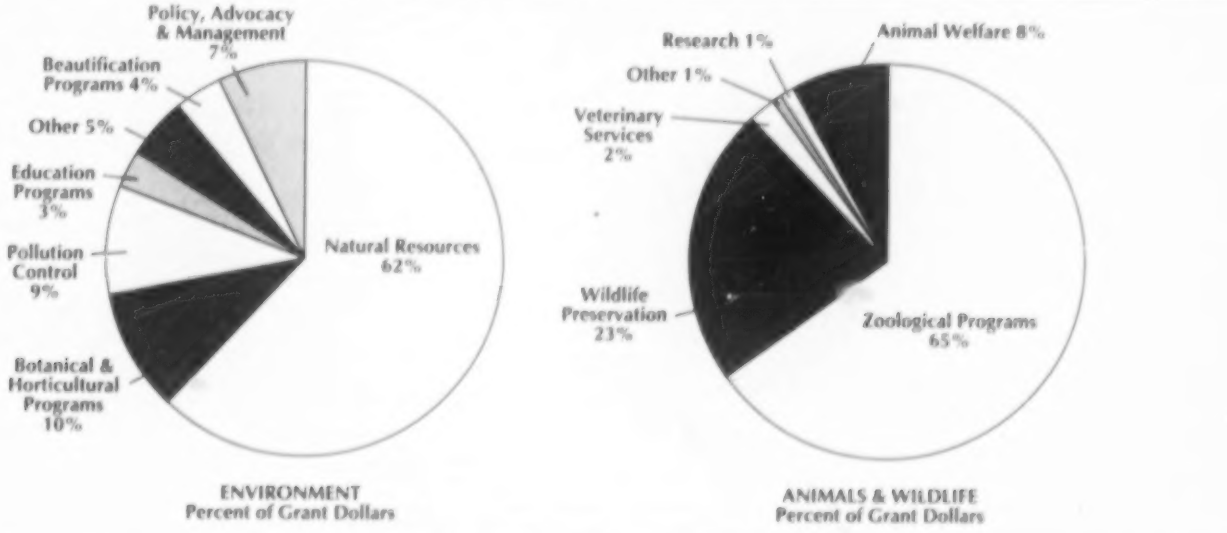
- The Henry P. Kendall Foundation's $13.2 million gift to the Environmental Preservation Support Trust in Boston.
- A $10 million grant by the Mildred Andrews Fund to the Nature Conservancy for general support.
- The Pew Charitable Trust's $5 million grant to the Trust for Public Land, San Francisco, for the Energy Foundation, a collaborative effort with the MacArthur and Rockefeller Foundations to support energy efficiency and conservation throughout the United States. Together the three foundations made an initial three-year commitment of $20 million.

## Education

Foundation support for education, and especially higher education, declined in the early 1980s, as foundations shifted priorities to respond to increased needs in the human service sector. Overall, education funding dropped from 28 percent in 1979 to a low of 16 percent in 1983 and, with the exception of 1986, when a single $100 million grant from the Danforth Foundation to Washington University caused the level of funding to jump, it remained around the 17 percent mark through 1988 (Figure 17).

In 1990, as shown in Figure 16 and Table 53, education received nearly 26 percent of grant dollars and 23 percent of the total number of grants awarded, far higher than pre-1989 levels. Education's increased share of funding in 1990, up more than 3 percentage points, results in large part from expansion of the foundation sampling base, and especially from the larger proportion of corporate foundations in the sample. Corporate foundations have traditionally committed a far greater share of grant dollars to education. The 1989 increase was attributed primarily to the new grants classification guidelines. Education includes several programs or disciplines formerly classified elsewhere. Examples include library science and libraries, previously classified under arts and culture; medical education, under health; engineering institutes, under technology; theological education, under religion; and legal education, under social sciences.

FIGURE 20. ENVIRONMENT, ANIMALS & WILDLIFE, GIVING TO SUBCATEGORIES, 1990




*Source: The Foundation Grants Index Database, 1992.*

### HIGHER EDUCATION/GRADUATE EDUCATION FAVORED

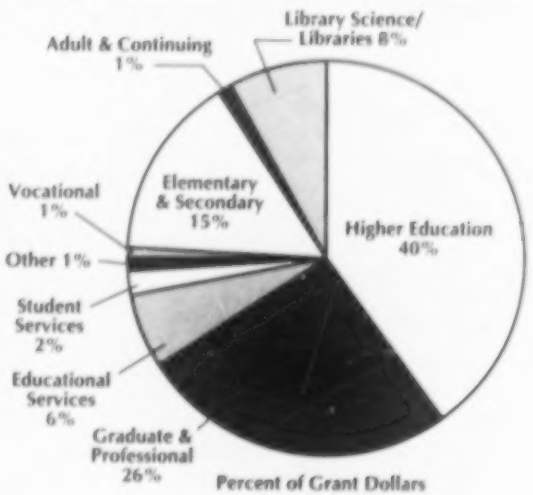
Foundations strongly support higher education. Together, general higher education and professional graduate education, including medical education, added up to 17.1 percent of grant dollars reported in 1990 (Table 53), up sharply from 1989 and 1988 levels, but still well below the 22 percent share these combined fields claimed in 1980. (Medical education, it should be pointed out, was reported under the health category in 1980). As a proportion of all education funding, higher education and graduate education combined claimed two-thirds of foundation dollars (Figure 21).

Foundation involvement in elementary and secondary education, by comparison, grew steadily throughout the 1980s, shifting from support of private schools to funding of initiatives for public school reform and restructuring. Giving continued to increase in 1990, when combined support for precollegiate education and for educational services, such as dropout prevention and parent/teacher programs, represented over 5 percent of grant dollars, up from 3 percent in 1980. One-fifth of total education dollars was spent for elementary and secondary education and educational services (Figure 21).

### LARGEST EDUCATION GRANTS

In all, 23 grants of $2.5 million or more were awarded in education in 1990, up from eighteen in 1989, including several for capital projects. Twelve grants of $5 million or more were designated for higher education compared with no grants of that size in 1989. Some of the major education grants were:

FIGURE 21. EDUCATION, GIVING TO SUBCATEGORIES, 1990




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index Database, 1992.*

- A $30 million gift from the Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation for construction of Northwestern University's School of Engineering. This was the largest grant of the year in any category.
- The Lilly Endowment's $10 million grant to the Rand Corporation to establish an Institute on Education and Training. The Institute will assist public- and private-sector decision-makers in formulating policies based on research.
- $6 million from the Annenberg Foundation to the Peddie School in New Jersey for library construction and for its capital campaign.
- $3.6 million from the Spencer Foundation to the National Academy of Education for continued support of postdoctoral fellowships.
- Houston Endowment's $3 million grant to the Houston Public Library toward increased automation and enhancement of the collection.

## Health

Foundations devoted one-fourth of total grant appropriations to health in 1980 (Figure 17). While funding was relatively strong throughout the decade, usually above 22 percent, it had declined to 20 percent by 1988 (the last year for which comparable data is available), signalling some reallocation of funds to other fields.

The Center's new classification system divides the broad area of health into four categories: general and rehabilitative, mental health, specific diseases or disorders, and medical research. In 1990 support for health represented 16.8 percent of total grant dollars and 12.7 percent of grants (Figure 16 and Table 53). Changes in subject classifications, rather than a shift in programs, account in large measure for lower percentages in 1989 and 1990. As noted earlier, health funding no longer includes medical, dental and nursing education, nor does it include medical libraries. In 1990 foundations awarded over $96 million for medical and health education, or 2.1 percent of total funding, and an additional $506,000 for medical libraries.

Figure 22 illustrates distribution patterns among the subcategories of health. Fifty-seven percent of funding supported general and rehabilitative health, including very strong support for medical care and hospitals (37 percent). Medical research claimed 24 percent of foundation health dollars; mental health, 12 percent. Finally, support for treatment of specific diseases totaled 7 percent of health funding in 1990.

NTEE allows us to closely monitor foundation spending for diseases such as AIDS. In 1990 spending for AIDS prevention, treatment, and research totaled around $30 million, down from $42 million in 1989.

The far higher expenditures in 1989 included several exceptionally large grants reported in that year; 1990 grants were not as large.

### LARGEST GRANTS IN HEALTH

Foundations continue to make many of their largest grants in the health field. Of the 44 grants of $5 million or over reported to the *Grants Index* in 1990, ten supported health or mental health. Overall, 24 grants of $2.5 million or over were awarded in health, including several for medical research. Among the largest grants were:

- $25 million from the Starr Foundation to the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center for construction of a new wing.
- The Moody Foundation's $11.8 gift to the Transitional Learning Community of Galveston, a medical rehabilitation facility, for operational support of three programs.
- A $4.3 million grant from the William Penn Foundation to Temple University for infant mortality reduction programs in high-risk neighborhoods.
- The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's $3 million grant to Media-Advertising Partnership for a Drug Free America for a national media drug abuse prevention program. (RWJ announced in 1991 that substance abuse prevention would be one of its top priorities in the 1990s.)

In addition, five of the eight largest medical research grants were reported by the Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust, which limits giving to biomedical research; and four of the six largest mental health grants were made by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

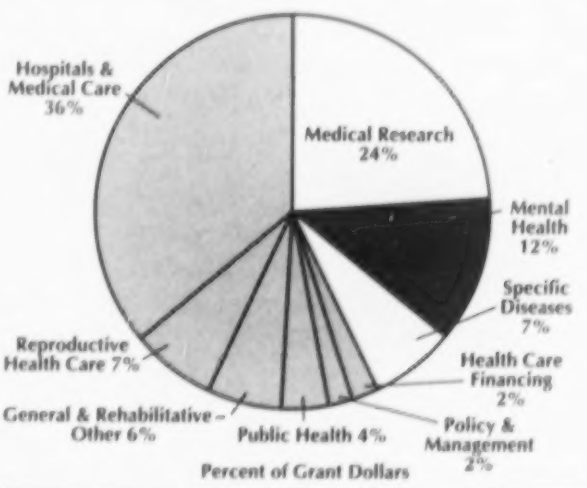
## Arts, Culture and Humanities

Among major grant programs funded by foundations, the arts and humanities have held the most constant share of support in the 1980s, ranging from a 13 to 16 percent share of grant dollars (Figure 17). That was true in 1990 when foundations allocated 14 percent of grant dollars to the arts and humanities. Yet within this broad field, priorities have shifted; growth in the 1980s occurred in new areas, especially media and communications.

In 1990, as revealed in Table 53 and in Figure 23, primary support went to the performing arts and to museum activities. Together these two subcategories represented more than 63 percent of dollars and 62 percent of total grants reported in the arts. In the performing arts, music and theater ranked highest in dollars received (Figure 24). Among museums, fully half of funding supported art museums (Figure 25).

Media and communications ranked third among subcategories of arts and humanities. Media's funding share declined somewhat from 1989, in part due to fewer very large gifts. In a related field however, several large Annenberg Foundation grants for graduate and undergraduate communications education were reported in the education category.

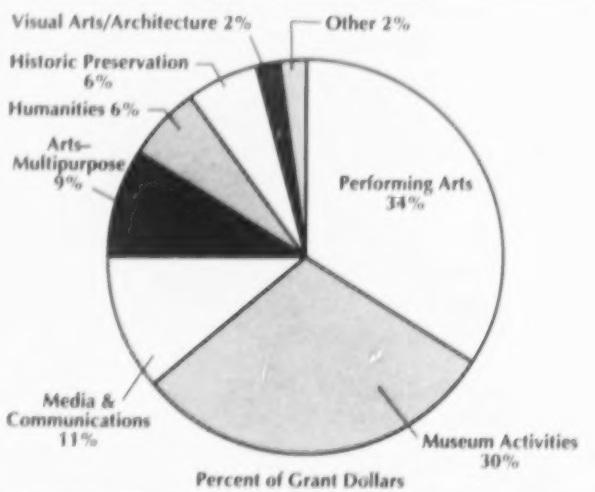
FIGURE 22. HEALTH, GIVING TO SUBCATEGORIES, 1990




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

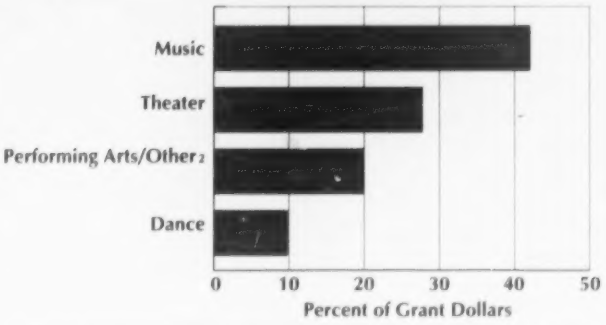
Note: General & Rehabilitative subcategory accounts for 57 percent of giving in health; subcategory includes Hospitals & Medical Care, Reproductive Health Care, General & Rehabilitative-Other, Public Health, Policy & Management, and Health Care Financing.

FIGURE 23. ARTS, CULTURE & HUMANITIES, GIVING TO SUBCATEGORIES, 1990




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

**FIGURE 24. GIVING TO PERFORMING ARTS, 1990***



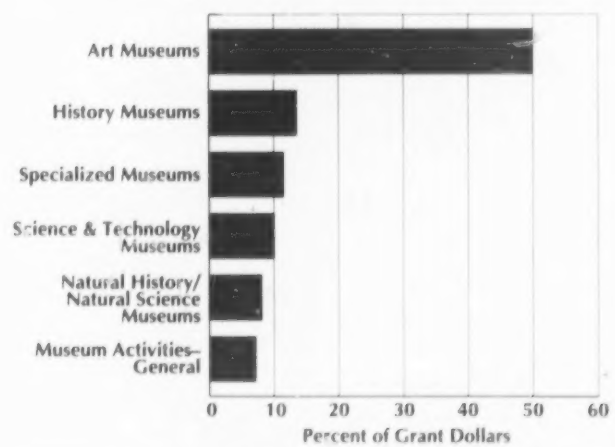

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.
* Giving to performing arts constitutes 37 percent of all giving to the Arts, Culture & Humanities subcategory.
† Performing Arts/Other includes performing arts centers, performing arts schools and other performing arts organizations.

### LARGEST GRANTS IN THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Some of the largest grants reported in 1990 included:

- Lilly Endowment's $8.5 million grant to Indiana State Symphony Society (IN) for acquisition of the Circle Theater.
- The Annenberg Foundation's $5 million gift to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (DC) for educational programming utilizing communications hardware.
- A $3.5 million grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts to the University of the Arts (PA) for the Pew Artists Fellowship program.
- The Ahmanson Foundation's $2.5 million grant to Museum Associates (CA) for acquisition of a painting.

**FIGURE 25. GIVING TO MUSEUMS, 1990***




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.
* Giving to museums constitutes 10 percent of all giving to the Arts, Culture & Humanities subcategory.

## Science and Social Science

The 1980s witnessed tremendous gains in funding for science and social science; their combined share of funding climbed from 11 in 1979 to over 18 percent in 1988 (Figure 17). Much of the leap, however, was concentrated in the physical sciences and could be traced to exceptionally large investments in capital projects by a handful of independent foundations, including the William M. Keck, the Arnold and Mabel Beckman, and W. K. Kellogg.

## Science

By 1990, support for science and technology alone dropped to 5 percent of funding, down from 7 percent in 1989 and 9 percent in 1988. The drop over two years was compounded by changes in the classification system: engineering education, previously reported under technology, is now classified under graduate education. Figure 26 shows the breakdown of funding in science, which includes general science, life science, physical and earth science, and engineering and technology. More than one-third of science funding was concentrated in the general science area, including grants to improve science education at the precollegiate level.

### LARGEST GRANTS IN SCIENCE

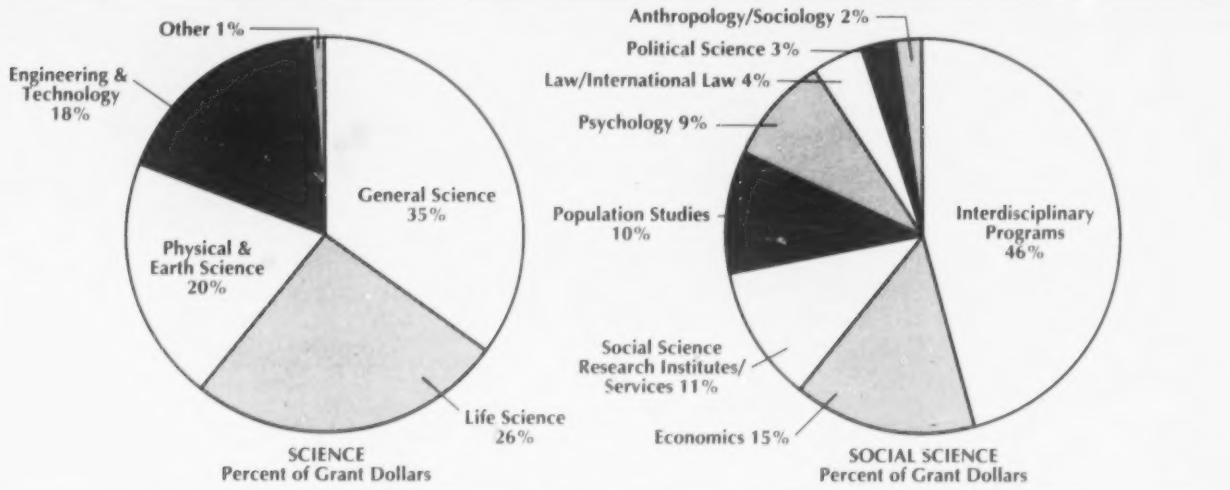
In 1990, the three largest grants in science all went to California institutions:

- $7.8 million from the Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation to the California Institute of Technology for biological, chemical, and materials research. (This followed a $30 million grant from Beckman in the previous year to establish a new center on interdisciplinary research in biology and chemistry.)
- The David and Lucile Packard Foundation's $7.5 million grant to the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI) for basic marine research in Monterey Bay.
- A $4.9 million grant from the F.W. Olin Foundation to Harvey Mudd College to construct and equip a science building.

In addition, two major grants aimed to improve science education in the schools:

- The Lilly Endowment's $3 million grant to the Indiana Corporation for Science and Technology for a school-based computer education project.

FIGURE 26. SCIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCE, GIVING TO SUBCATEGORIES, 1990




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

- A $2.5 million grant from W. K. Kellogg Foundation to the Battle Creek School District to improve science education for K- 12 students by providing in-service teacher training and implementing new math/science programs for students.

## Social Science

In 1990, foundations allocated $133 million or 3 percent of grant dollars for social science research, down slightly from 1989. Nearly half of funding went to interdisciplinary research (Figure 26); within that subcategory, more than 58 percent of grant dollars ($32.6 million) supported international studies programs.

Changes in coding practices after 1988 have tended to reduce total dollars reported for social science. Social sciences include economics, sociology, behavioral science, political science, political science, law, and interdisciplinary research. Law and business education, previously coded under social science, are now reported under graduate education; public policy and government, under public affairs; and peace and security, under international affairs.

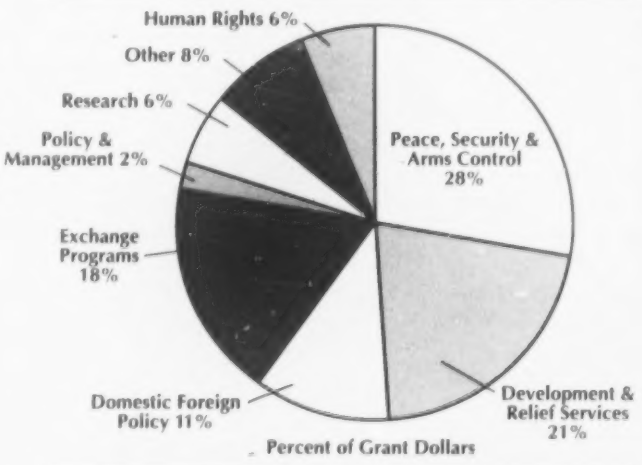
### LARGEST GRANTS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

- $10 million from the Henry Luce Foundation to Yale University for an international studies center.
- The Annenberg Foundation's $3.9 million grant for operating support to the Annenberg Research Institute for Judaic and Near Eastern Studies.

## International Affairs, Development, and Peace

Starting with the 1989 reporting year, the Center has tracked an increasingly prominent field of nonprofit activity—international affairs, development, peace and security, and international human rights (Figure 27). In 1990 approximately 3 percent of both grant dollars and number of grants supported international activities, with emphasis on peace, security and arms control, followed by development and relief services (Table 53). International affairs' funding share dropped

FIGURE 27. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, DEVELOPMENT, PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS, GIVING TO SUBCATEGORIES, 1990




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

slightly since 1989, due primarily to the expanded foundation sample. Most foundations added to the sample, especially corporate foundations, do not give internationally.

The breakup of the Eastern bloc followed by the collapse of the Soviet Union has both profoundly altered global peace and security issues and opened the door to development of a nonprofit sector in Eastern Europe and Russia. In 1990, American foundations reported nearly $36 million in grants to benefit Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. A total of 54 grants valued at $5.85 million were paid directly to organizations in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. Of these, 40 grants amounting to $4 million went to recipients in Hungary. Much of this new activity in Eastern Europe can be attributed to a handful of foundations, including the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Charles W. Mott Foundation, the Pew Charitable Trusts, and the Soros Foundation.

### LARGEST GRANTS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Two of the largest grants awarded for international activities were:

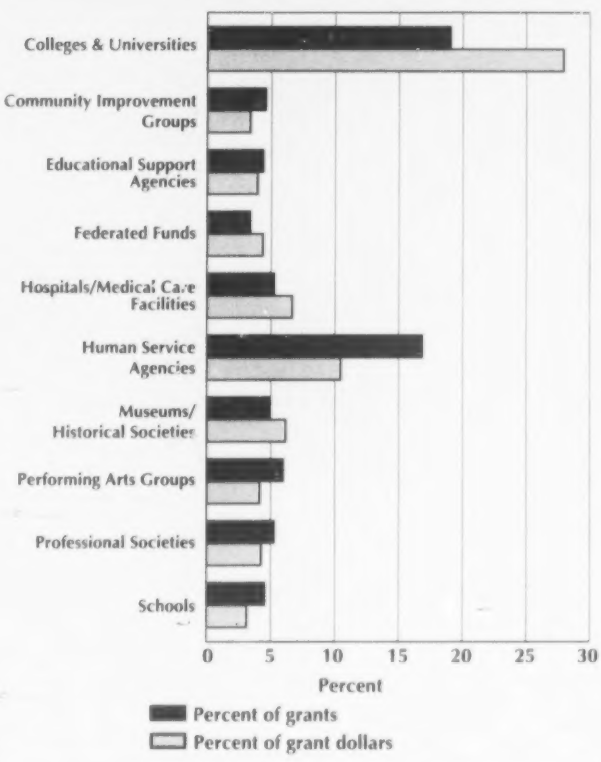
- $5 million paid to the Brookings Institution by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for renewed support of research studies, exchange fellowships, and public outreach programs of the Foreign Policy Studies Program.
- The Starr Foundation's $2.5 million grant to the Center for Strategic and International Studies for general support.

## Types of Recipient Organizations

The new classification system tracks 36 types of organizations receiving grants, including both field-specific organizations and non-field-specific types, e.g, professional societies and associations. Table 54 provides complete 1990 data on all 36 organization types; Figure 28 ranks only the largest recipients. Grant dollars to some organizations are double counted, once in field-specific organization totals and once in non-field-specific organization totals. Because some grants fall into more than one category, each category is analyzed as a percentage of the total grant dollars and number of grants reported in summary tables, such as Table 53.

Recipient organization type refers to the primary organization receiving the grant. This analysis reports grants only to stand-alone, independently established organizations. Grant dollars reported to units or departments of larger institutions, e.g., to a university library or to a graduate program within a university, are counted as dollars to the primary organization, in both cases, a university.

**FIGURE 28. MAJOR RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION TYPES, 1990**




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS DOMINATE FUNDING

Educational institutions and educational support agencies continue to be the primary recipients of foundation dollars, receiving nearly 39 percent of dollars reported in 1990 and 31 percent of the number of grants (Table 54). This contrasts with the preceding subject analysis, which showed that education received only 26 percent of grant dollars and 23 percent of the number of grants. Educational institutions are, in fact, vehicles of funding for research and program development supporting a wide range of disciplines, such as the humanities, the environment, science and social science, human rights, peace and security, and precollegiate education.

Colleges and universities alone received over $1.25 billion, or 28 percent of grant dollars in 1990. Throughout the 1980s, as shown in Figure 29, colleges and universities claimed between 24 percent and 32 percent of grant dollars. The consistency of measuring trends in giving to colleges and universities is complicated by

**TABLE 54. DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION TYPE, 1989–1990***

| Recipient Type | Dollar Value of Grants[1] | | | | Number of Grants[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1989 | | 1990 | | 1989 | | 1990 | |
| | Amount | % | Amount | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Animal-specific Agencies** | $ 29,279 | 0.9 | $ 41,955 | 0.9 | 312 | 0.7 | 381 | 0.7 |
| **Arts/Humanities Organizations** | 63,817 | 2.0 | 92,258 | 2.1 | 1,508 | 3.3 | 1,661 | 2.9 |
| **Churches/Temples** | 53,096 | 1.6 | 93,449 | 2.1 | 1,147 | 2.5 | 1,511 | 2.6 |
| **Civil Rights Groups** | 41,725 | 1.3 | 47,223 | 1.1 | 817 | 1.8 | 920 | 1.6 |
| **Community Improvement Organizations** | 126,976 | 3.9 | 151,216 | 3.4 | 2,192 | 4.7 | 2,630 | 4.6 |
| **Disease-specific Health Associations** | 22,592 | 0.7 | 33,580 | 0.8 | 560 | 1.2 | 767 | 1.3 |
| **Educational Institutions** | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges & Universities | 963,390 | 29.7 | 1,255,115 | 28.0 | 8,985 | 19.4 | 10,953 | 19.1 |
| Educational Support Agencies | 134,080 | 4.1 | 177,039 | 4.0 | 1,960 | 4.2 | 2,538 | 4.4 |
| Graduate Schools | 71,964 | 2.2 | 106,229 | 2.4 | 718 | 1.5 | 940 | 1.6 |
| Junior/Community Colleges | 9,866 | 0.3 | 18,873 | 0.4 | 232 | 0.5 | 347 | 0.6 |
| Libraries | 16,437 | 0.5 | 32,742 | 0.7 | 277 | 0.6 | 365 | 0.6 |
| Schools | 93,372 | 2.9 | 143,022 | 3.2 | 1,855 | 4.0 | 2,623 | 4.6 |
| Educational Institutions Subtotal | 1,289,109 | 39.7 | 1,733,020 | 38.7 | 14,027 | 30.2 | 17,766 | 30.9 |
| **Environmental Agencies** | 78,711 | 2.4 | 135,399 | 3.0 | 1,462 | 3.2 | 1,824 | 3.2 |
| **Federated Funds** | 74,059 | 2.3 | 195,155 | 4.4 | 1,073 | 2.3 | 1,961 | 3.4 |
| **Government Agencies** | 84,409 | 2.6 | 109,297 | 2.4 | 841 | 1.8 | 1,124 | 2.0 |
| **Hospitals/Medical Care Facilities** | 186,163 | 5.7 | 300,053 | 6.7 | 2,168 | 4.7 | 3,050 | 5.3 |
| **Human Service Agencies** | 333,627 | 10.3 | 471,823 | 10.5 | 8,262 | 17.8 | 9,689 | 16.9 |
| **Information/Public Education Centers** | 14,680 | 0.5 | 19,774 | 0.4 | 315 | 0.7 | 330 | 0.6 |
| **International Organizations[2]** | 98,942 | 3.0 | 115,892 | 2.6 | 1,323 | 2.9 | 1,523 | 2.7 |
| **Media Organizations** | 68,934 | 2.1 | 67,163 | 1.5 | 720 | 1.6 | 849 | 1.5 |
| **Medical Research Organizations** | 39,599 | 1.2 | 53,334 | 1.2 | 273 | 0.6 | 456 | 0.8 |
| **Mental Health Agencies** | 45,060 | 1.4 | 51,824 | 1.2 | 707 | 1.5 | 797 | 1.4 |
| **Museums/Historical Societies** | 197,814 | 6.1 | 277,224 | 6.2 | 2,152 | 4.6 | 2,832 | 4.9 |
| **Performing Arts Groups** | 127,175 | 3.9 | 188,060 | 4.2 | 3,125 | 6.7 | 3,443 | 6.0 |
| **Philanthropy Organizations** | 15,048 | 0.5 | 25,559 | 0.6 | 462 | 1.0 | 408 | 0.7 |
| **Professional Societies & Associations** | 178,588 | 5.5 | 192,878 | 4.3 | 2,774 | 6.0 | 3,028 | 5.3 |
| **Public Administration Agencies** | 72,393 | 2.2 | 97,490 | 2.2 | 898 | 1.9 | 1,017 | 1.8 |
| **Public/General Health Organizations** | 61,783 | 1.9 | 62,640 | 1.4 | 735 | 1.6 | 887 | 1.5 |
| **Public Policy Institutes** | 59,832 | 1.8 | 93,568 | 2.1 | 837 | 1.8 | 962 | 1.7 |
| **Recreation Organizations** | 43,748 | 1.3 | 25,364 | 0.6 | 368 | 0.8 | 488 | 0.8 |
| **Research Institutes[3]** | 90,688 | 2.8 | 111,919 | 2.5 | 901 | 1.9 | 978 | 1.7 |
| **Science Organizations** | 84,717 | 2.6 | 60,656 | 1.4 | 513 | 1.1 | 557 | 1.0 |
| **Social Science Organizations** | 42,755 | 1.3 | 50,042 | 1.1 | 428 | 0.9 | 425 | 0.7 |
| **Technical Assistance Centers** | 63,788 | 2.0 | 66,724 | 1.5 | 983 | 2.1 | 1,151 | 2.0 |
| **Volunteer Bureaus** | 2,846 | 0.1 | 4,790 | 0.1 | 131 | 0.3 | 157 | 0.3 |
| **Youth Development Organizations** | 40,563 | 1.3 | 70,155 | 1.6 | 984 | 2.1 | 1,344 | 2.3 |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index*, Editions 15 and 16.

* All dollar figures expressed in thousands; grants may support multiple recipient types, i.e., university library, and would thereby be counted twice. Percentages are based on the total grant dollars and number of grants reported.

[1] Variations in the percentage distribution between 1989 and 1990 may be due to an increase in the number of foundations in the sample (from 472 to 832) and an increase in the minimum size of grants (from $5,000 to $10,000).

[2] International Organizations include international human rights organizations.

[3] Research Institutes do not include medical research organizations.

exceptionally large grants awarded in individual years, such as the Danforth Foundation's grants of $100 million and $55 million to Washington University in 1986.

## FUNDING OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS GAINS IN 1980s

Grant dollars awarded to all higher education institutions—colleges, universities, graduate schools, and junior colleges—totaled $1.38 billion in 1990 (Table 54). These funds can be further broken down according to public or private auspices. In 1990 private institutions received $918.2 million, or nearly 67 percent of grant dollars paid to all higher education recipients. (An additional $17.2 million was distributed to independent college funds.) Support for public institutions amounted to $462 million, or 33 percent of grant dollars. Although levels of support for private institutions fluctuated in the 1980s, due to the impact of very large awards, the share of support for public institutions has steadily advanced. In 1981, public institutions represented only 24 percent of dollars allocated to higher education recipients.

## HUMAN SERVICE AGENCIES RANK CONSISTENTLY SECOND; HOSPITAL FUNDING DECLINES IN 1980s

Human service agencies constitute the second largest group of recipients (Table 54 and Figure 28). These agencies received just 10.5 percent of total grant dollars in 1990, but they received 17 percent of the number of grants. Other major field-specific recipients included

hospitals and medical care facilities, museums and historical societies, federated funds, and performing arts groups. Among non-field-specific organizations, professional societies and associations and research institutes received the largest share of support.

A review of funding trends by major recipient types tracked from 1980 to 1988 (Figure 29) shows that direct support for hospitals and medical care facilities dropped from over 10 percent to just over 5 percent—while funding for service agencies, associations and professional societies and research institutes all gained sharply. Museums and historical societies held a fairly constant share of funding throughout the 1980s. Hospital support has climbed somewhat since 1988—it was close to 7 percent in 1990. The latest increase may be due to a greatly expanded sample of foundations, including a larger share of local and corporate funders.

## Types of Support Awarded

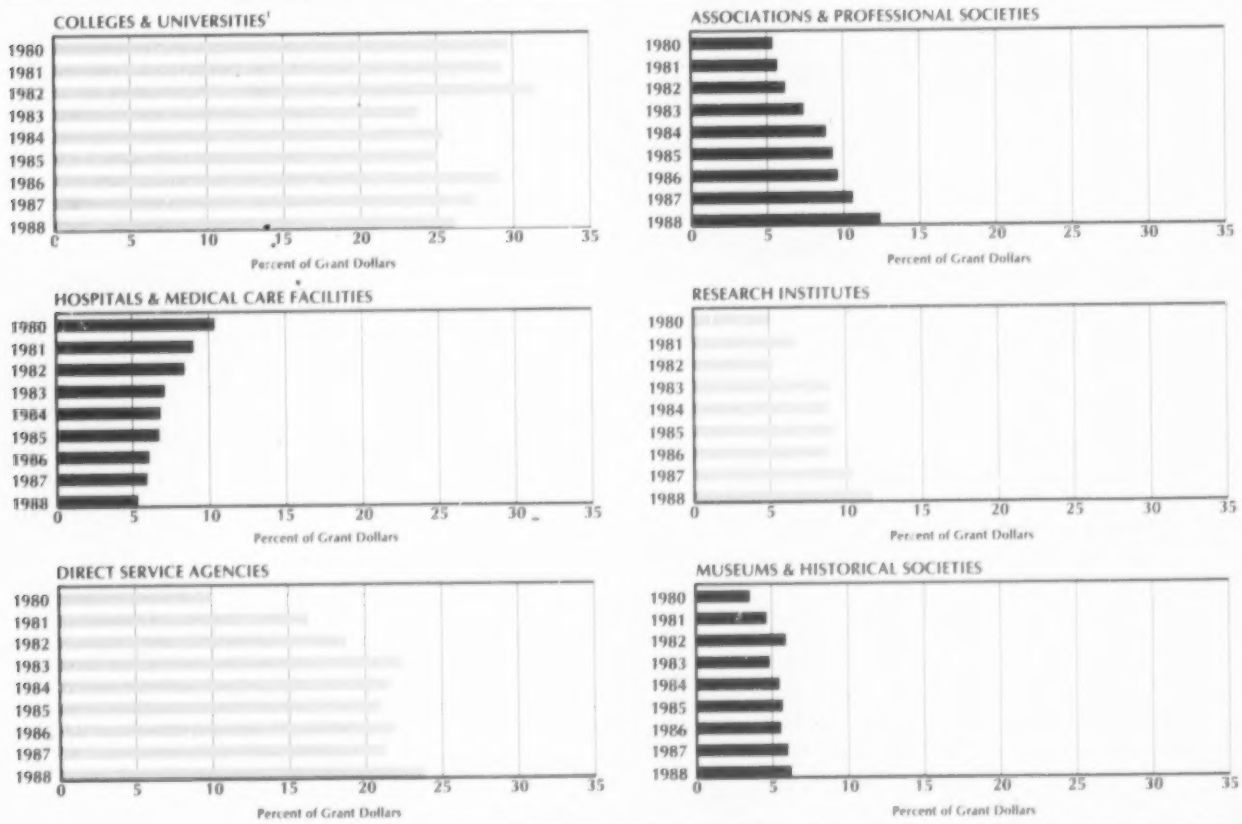
The new grants classification system tracks foundation giving in seven type-of-support categories:

- General support
- Capital support
- Program support
- Research
- Student aid funds (excluding grants paid directly to individuals)
- Emergency funds
- Technical assistance

Of these, four primary categories—general support, capital support, program support, and student aid funds—are broken down into a total of 24 subcategories presented in Table 55. Two qualifying types of support—continuing support and matching or challenge grants—are also tracked. In most cases, grants assigned a qualifying type of support are double coded, e.g., a grant for a capital campaign that is awarded on a challenge basis.

Table 53 shows the total number and dollar value of grants awarded for each type of support category and the average size of the grants in each category. Figure 30 compares only major types of support. Because

**FIGURE 29. MAJOR RECIPIENT TYPES, 1980–1988***




Source: *Foundation Grants Index*, Editions 10–18.

* Note: New classification scheme based on National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities was adopted in 1989. See 1990 funding tables for revised recipient organization categories.

[1] Includes four-year public and private institutions.

some grants fall under more than one category (e.g., a grant to support renovation and capital equipment), each category is analyzed as a percentage of the total grant dollars and of the total number of grants represented in the sample (see Table 53 for totals).

## PROGRAM SUPPORT CLIMBS SHARPLY IN 1980s; GENERAL SUPPORT DROPS

Nearly 40 percent of grant dollars and 38 percent of the number of grants reported in 1990 supported special programs, a drop from the record 47 percent share reported in 1989, but substantially above the levels reported in the early 1980s (Table 55 and Figure 31). In 1982, for example, only 28 percent of grant dollars were awarded for program support. Under program support, the *Grants Index* system tracks program development (the most favored type of support) and conferences and seminars; faculty and staff development; professorships; film, video or radio productions; publications; seed money; the cost of performances or productions; and, starting in 1990, curriculum development and exhibitions.

The drop in program support's share of funding is partially attributable to changes in the sampling base in 1990. In fact, a far larger percentage of grants was not coded by type of support due to lack of information provided in the grant record. Nearly 22 percent of grant dollars and 30 percent of grants could not be identified by type of support in 1990, compared with only 11 percent of grant dollars and 21 percent of grants in 1989.

The proportion of grant dollars and grants allocated for general support fluctuated in the 1980s and dropped to a five- year low of 11.3 percent of grant dollars and 16.2 percent of grants in 1989. In 1990 general support represented 12.4 percent of grant dollars, up slightly from 1989, and 13.2 percent of the number of

**TABLE 55. TYPES OF SUPPORT AWARDED, 1989–1990***

| | Dollar Value of Grants[1] | | | | Number of Grants[1] | | | | Average Dollar Value of |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1989 | | 1990 | | 1989 | | 1990 | | |
| Type of Support | Amount | % | Amount | % | No. | % | No. | % | 1990 Grant |
| **General Support** | **$ 368,872** | **11.3** | **$ 553,096** | **12.4** | **7,530** | **16.2** | **7,602** | **13.2** | **$ 72,916** |
| General/Operating | 352,773 | 10.8 | 527,721 | 11.6 | 7,316 | 15.8 | 7,320 | 12.7 | 72,093 |
| Annual Campaigns | 16,099 | 0.5 | 25,375 | 0.6 | 214 | 0.5 | 282 | 0.5 | 89,882 |
| **Capital Support** | **851,539** | **26.2** | **1,110,340** | **24.8** | **6,685** | **14.4** | **7,991** | **13.9** | **138,948** |
| Capital Campaigns | 132,220 | 4.1 | 164,933 | 3.7 | 1,222 | 2.6 | 1,113 | 1.9 | 148,188 |
| Building/Renovation | 435,133 | 13.4 | 540,822 | 12.1 | 2,780 | 6.0 | 3,854 | 6.7 | 140,327 |
| Equipment | 83,159 | 2.6 | 101,238 | 2.3 | 1,309 | 2.8 | 1,367 | 2.4 | 74,059 |
| Computer Systems/Equipment | 36,529 | 1.1 | 41,120 | 0.9 | 425 | 0.9 | 489 | 0.9 | 84,090 |
| Land Acquisition | 19,895 | 0.6 | 26,136 | 0.6 | 70 | 0.2 | 110 | 0.2 | 237,600 |
| Endowments | 126,618 | 3.9 | 186,609 | 4.2 | 813 | 1.8 | 830 | 1.4 | 224,830 |
| Debt Reduction | 17,984 | 0.6 | 21,518 | 0.5 | 66 | 0.1 | 96 | 0.2 | 224,446 |
| Collections Acquisition[2] | – | – | 27,965 | 0.6 | – | – | 133 | 0.2 | 210,263 |
| **Program Support** | **1,515,597** | **46.6** | **1,774,200** | **39.7** | **19,769** | **42.6** | **21,760** | **37.9** | **81,535** |
| Program Development | 1,217,822 | 37.4 | 1,361,730 | 30.4 | 15,708 | 33.8 | 17,097 | 29.8 | 79,647 |
| Conferences/Seminars | 50,647 | 1.6 | 48,795 | 1.1 | 1,049 | 2.3 | 965 | 1.7 | 50,565 |
| Faculty/Staff Development | 45,603 | 1.4 | 65,539 | 1.5 | 554 | 1.2 | 686 | 1.2 | 95,538 |
| Professorships | 29,558 | 0.9 | 41,370 | 0.9 | 142 | 0.3 | 164 | 0.3 | 252,256 |
| Film/Video/Radio | 39,641 | 1.2 | 36,303 | 0.8 | 320 | 0.7 | 345 | 0.6 | 105,226 |
| Publication | 42,681 | 1.3 | 35,263 | 0.8 | 774 | 1.7 | 681 | 1.2 | 51,781 |
| Seed money | 73,529 | 2.3 | 118,721 | 2.7 | 737 | 1.6 | 930 | 1.6 | 127,657 |
| Curriculum Development[2] | – | – | 28,693 | 0.6 | – | – | 223 | 0.4 | 128,668 |
| Performance/Productions | 16,114 | 0.5 | 17,258 | 0.4 | 485 | 1.0 | 397 | 0.7 | 43,471 |
| Exhibitions[2] | – | – | 20,528 | 0.5 | – | – | 272 | 0.5 | 75,471 |
| **Research** | **443,313** | **13.6** | **473,958** | **10.6** | **3,256** | **7.0** | **3,256** | **5.7** | **145,564** |
| **Student Aid Funds** | **209,032** | **6.4** | **251,588** | **5.6** | **2,623** | **5.6** | **2,873** | **5.0** | **87,570** |
| Student Aid | 18,935 | 0.6 | 15,108 | 0.3 | 186 | 0.4 | 221 | 0.4 | 68,362 |
| Fellowships | 106,771 | 3.3 | 121,891 | 2.7 | 674 | 1.5 | 927 | 1.6 | 131,490 |
| Internships | 10,114 | 0.3 | 12,608 | 0.3 | 162 | 0.3 | 173 | 0.3 | 72,879 |
| Scholarships | 73,212 | 2.2 | 101,981 | 2.3 | 1,601 | 3.4 | 1,552 | 2.7 | 65,709 |
| **Other** | **61,827** | **1.9** | **53,838** | **1.2** | **673** | **1.4** | **629** | **1.1** | **123,172** |
| Technical Assistance | 59,956 | 1.8 | 53,223 | 1.2 | 624 | 1.3 | 612 | 1.1 | 86,996 |
| Emergency Funds | 1,871 | 0.1 | 615 | 0.0 | 49 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.0 | 36,176 |
| **Not Specified** | **360,308** | **11.1** | **968,841** | **21.6** | **9,576** | **20.6** | **17,461** | **30.4** | **55,485** |
| ‡ **Qualifying support type:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuing | 747,557 | 23.0 | 921,663 | 20.6 | 11,235 | 24.2 | 11,371 | 19.8 | 81,054 |
| Matching or challenge | 233,097 | 7.2 | 154,079 | 3.4 | 1,257 | 2.7 | 1,021 | 1.8 | 150,910 |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index*, Editions 15 and 16.

* Dollar figures expressed in thousands; grants may occasionally be for multiple types of support, i.e., for program support and for research, and would thereby be counted twice.

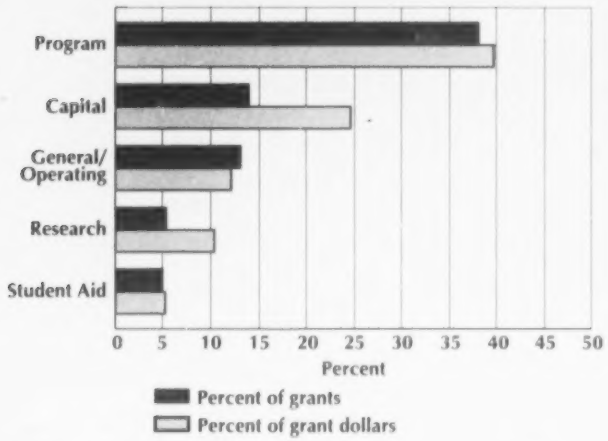
‡ Qualifying types of support are tracked in addition to basic types of support, i.e., a challenge grant for construction, and are thereby represented separately.

– = Not available; types of support tracked for the first time in 1990 data.

[1] Variations in the percentage distribution between 1989 and 1990 may be due to an increase in the number of foundations in the sample (from 472 to 832) and an increase in the minimum size of grants (from $5,000 to $10,000).

[2] Type of support tracked for the first time in 1990 data.

**FIGURE 30. MAJOR TYPES OF SUPPORT, 1990***




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.
* Types of support representing at least 5 percent of grant dollars. Capital support includes endowment funds.

grants. The drop in the percentage of the number of general purpose grants was expected due to the elimination of grants of less than $10,000.

Grants for program development are typically larger in size than general support grants, but the size gap narrowed in 1990. The average program grant amounted to nearly $82,000; the average general support grant, $73,000. Thirteen grants of $2.5 million and over were made for program costs. Five grants of that size were made for general support, including three grants of $10 million or more. These unusually large grants raised the value of the average general support grant substantially and also helped to raise general support's share of overall funding.

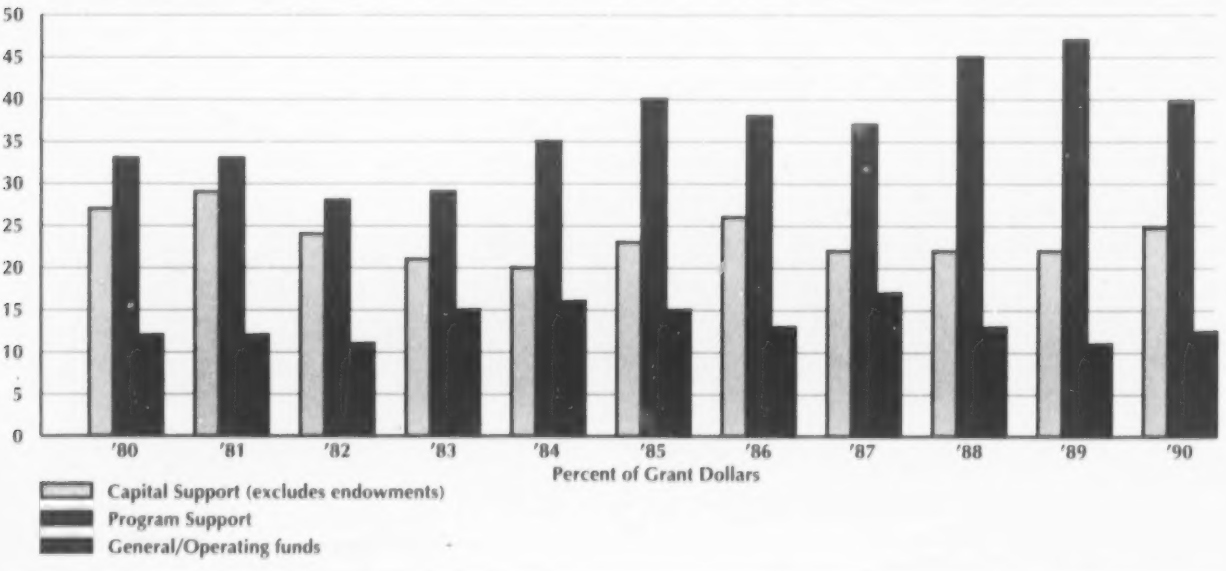
The strong growth in program support and the decline in general support in the late 1980s may reflect a more targeted approach to grantmaking that developed as grants budgets doubled in size and the size of grants grew during the decade. An increase in the percentage of large foundations in the sample may also be responsible. Large, staffed foundations tend to award a larger share of program grants and a smaller share of general support grants than smaller, unstaffed foundations.

## CAPITAL GRANTS RANK CONSISTENTLY SECOND

In 1990 almost 25 percent of grant dollars and 14 percent of the number of grants were awarded for capital purposes (Table 55 and Figure 30), including capital campaigns, building and renovation, equipment, computer systems, land acquisition, debt reduction, collections acquisition and endowment funds. In the coding system employed through 1989, endowment dollars were reported separately from capital support. For consistency, endowment dollars are not included in a review of funding trends showing capital support in the 1980s (Figures 31 and 32).

Throughout the 1980s capital support claimed more than 20 percent of grant dollars, although it appears to have peaked in 1980-81. Capital support has consistently ranked second to program support; over time, however, the gap between the two has increased.

**FIGURE 31. PROGRAM, CAPITAL AND GENERAL SUPPORT GRANT DOLLARS, 1980–1990**




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index*, Editions 11-20.

Of the 44 grants of $5 million or more reported in 1990, ten were awarded at least partially for capital purposes, adding greatly to the value of the average size capital grant. The average capital grant (excluding endowments) amounted to nearly $129,000. The average endowment grant was nearly $225,000. Endowment, land acquisition, debt reduction, and collections acquisition grants tend to be larger in size than other types of support, but as a rule, they are nonrenewable.

### OTHER TYPES OF SUPPORT

Among other types of support in 1990, research grants accounted for nearly 11 percent of grant dollars and 6 percent of grants, well below levels reported in the previous five years. The drop in research funding, like that in program support, is probably a result of the expansion of the foundation sample. Corporate, community, and smaller independent foundations added to the foundation sampling universe are less likely to make research grants than large, staffed, independent foundations. In 1990 the average research grant amounted to $146,000.

Foundation support for student aid funds totaled nearly 6 percent of grant dollars and 5 percent of grants in 1990. Graduate or post-graduate education captured about half of these funds. Finally, in the "Other" category, emergency funds and technical assistance accounted for just 1 percent of funds.

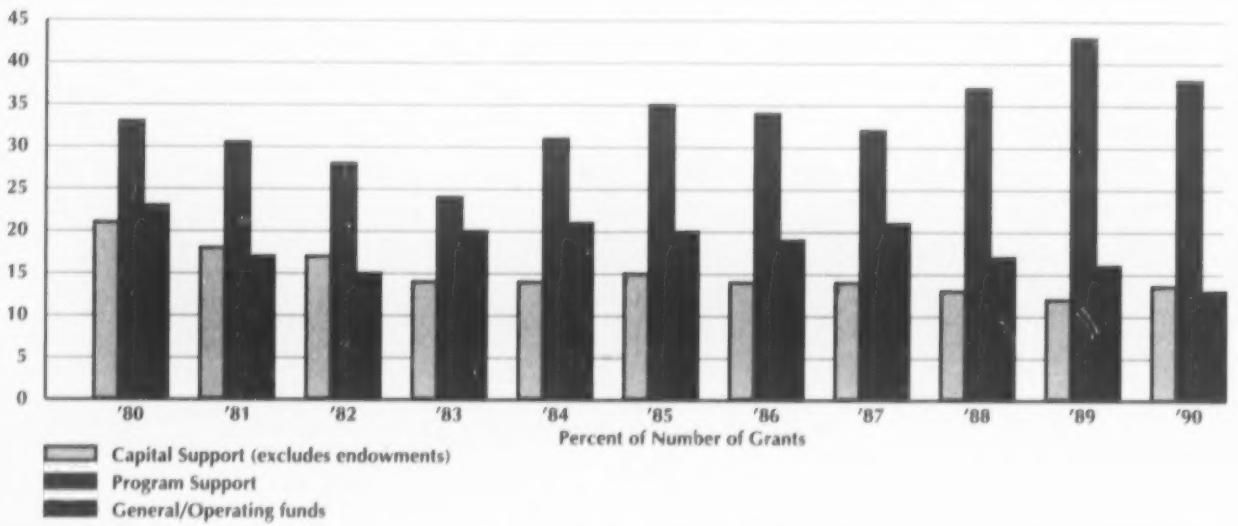
Among qualifying types of support, about 20 percent of 1990 grants were renewed from the previous year, matching the share reported over the past five years. This relatively constant level of continuing support demonstrates a willingness among funders to assist recipients in assuring longevity to their programs and services.

Matching and challenge grants, a second type of qualifying support, currently account for 3 percent of dollars and 2 percent of grants (Table 55), a drop from 1989 levels. In the 1980s several top 100 grantmakers, such as the Kresge Foundation, limited their giving almost exclusively to challenge grants, with the goal of leveraging the financial support base of recipients. Foundations added to the sample in 1990 appear less likely to award grants on a matching basis.

## Special Populations

The new grants classification system has increased the number of major beneficiary groups reported on by the Foundation Center from 12 to 22, while maintaining an indexing policy first introduced in 1980. Grants are coded by specific population group when the intended audience is noted in the grant description or when the beneficiary is clear from the name and purpose of the recipient organization. If the intended beneficiary includes more than one population group, e.g., minority women and their children, the grant is added to the total amount reported for each applicable category. *Because grants may be counted more than once, each category is analyzed as a percentage of the total grant dollars*

FIGURE 32. PROGRAM, CAPITAL AND GENERAL SUPPORT GRANTS, 1980–1990




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index*, Editions 11-20.

*and number of grants represented in this sample (see Table 53 for totals.)*

Grants for general support of institutions or programs which serve broad public interests are not included as support for special population groups, although these target audiences also derive indirect benefit from foundation support. Additionally, the category of children and youth does not include grants for general support of elementary and secondary schools, college scholarships, and general recreational agencies such as YMCAs and YWCAs since these grants serve a broader audience than children and youth.

Table 56 shows the percentage of 1990 and 1989 dollars and grants benefitting special population groups. Those tracked for the first time in 1990 include crime or abuse victims, the economically disadvantaged, migrant workers, and single parents. Not illustrated in this summary table are data for subsets of major beneficiary groups such as children and youth (by age) and the disabled (by type of disability).

## FUNDING FOR SPECIAL POPULATION GROUPS GAINS IN 1980s

The share of grant dollars designated for special populations generally increased throughout the 1980s (Figure 33), due in part to improved grants reporting by foundations and to more comprehensive information available to the Center on recipient organizations. Beyond that, a number of funders announced programs aimed at underserved, high risk, or especially needy groups. In 1990, with the increase in the size of the foundation sample, the elimination of grants of $5,000 to $10,000, and an increase in the number of grants without descriptors, percentages dropped for nearly every category. As shown in Table 56, over 68 percent of grants in 1990 and 73 percent of dollars went to programs or organizations that serve the general public. In 1989, by contrast, the unspecified share was lower—65 percent of grants and 70 percent of grant dollars.

## CHILDREN AND YOUTH FAVORED AMONG SPECIAL BENEFICIARIES

Children and youth continue to be the single largest special beneficiary group receiving foundation grants. Their share of grant dollars jumped from 7.3 percent in 1980 to 11.2 percent in 1990. Ten grants of $2.5 million or more were awarded for youth projects in 1990, including a $5.9 million grant by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to the National Four-H Council, men-

**TABLE 56. GRANTS DESIGNATED FOR SPECIAL POPULATION GROUPS, 1989–1990***

| | Dollar Value of Grants[1] | | | | Number of Grants[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1989 | | 1990 | | 1989 | | 1990 | |
| Group | Amount | % | Amount | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| **Aging** | $ 80,536 | 2.5 | $ 101,610 | 2.3 | 1,244 | 2.7 | 1,283 | 2.2 |
| **Alcohol & Drug Abusers** | 18,842 | 0.6 | 19,094 | 0.4 | 420 | 0.9 | 438 | 0.8 |
| **Children & Youth** | 407,436 | 12.5 | 501,922 | 11.2 | 6,995 | 15.1 | 7,784 | 13.6 |
| **Crime or Abuse Victims** | – | – | 12,791 | 0.3 | – | – | 356 | 0.6 |
| **Disabled** | 114,616 | 3.5 | 156,230 | 3.5 | 1,793 | 3.9 | 2,199 | 3.8 |
| **Economically Disadvantaged** | – | – | 209,181 | 4.7 | – | – | 2,724 | 4.7 |
| Poor, Indigent—general | – | – | 177,794 | 4.0 | – | – | 2,034 | 3.5 |
| Homeless | 19,208 | 0.6 | 28,686 | 0.6 | 541 | 1.2 | 655 | 1.1 |
| Migrant Workers | – | – | 3,001 | 0.1 | – | – | 35 | 0.1 |
| **Gays or Lesbians** | 838 | 0.0 | 1,281 | 0.0 | 33 | 0.1 | 42 | 0.1 |
| **Immigrants & Refugees** | 16,129 | 0.5 | 20,878 | 0.5 | 310 | 0.7 | 342 | 0.6 |
| **Men & Boys** | 27,024 | 0.8 | 50,430 | 1.1 | 663 | 1.4 | 959 | 1.7 |
| **Military & Veterans** | 468 | 0.0 | 1,985 | 0.0 | 35 | 0.1 | 65 | 0.1 |
| **Minorities** | 256,053 | 7.9 | 281,208 | 6.3 | 3,809 | 8.2 | 4,280 | 7.5 |
| General | 99,722 | 3.1 | 85,415 | 1.9 | 1,381 | 3.0 | 1,388 | 2.4 |
| Asians & Pacific Islanders | 7,271 | 0.2 | 7,461 | 0.2 | 194 | 0.4 | 214 | 0.4 |
| Blacks | 92,295 | 2.8 | 105,594 | 2.4 | 1,221 | 2.6 | 1,452 | 2.5 |
| Hispanics | 40,697 | 1.3 | 55,663 | 1.2 | 751 | 1.6 | 888 | 1.5 |
| Native Americans | 16,068 | 0.5 | 27,075 | 0.6 | 262 | 0.6 | 338 | 0.6 |
| **Offenders & Ex-Offenders** | 13,117 | 0.4 | 14,795 | 0.3 | 292 | 0.6 | 274 | 0.5 |
| **People with AIDS** | 32,051 | 1.0 | 29,042 | 0.6 | 319 | 0.7 | 469 | 0.8 |
| **Single Parents** | – | – | 4,690 | 0.1 | – | – | 90 | 0.2 |
| **Women & Girls** | 165,869 | 5.1 | 183,800 | 4.1 | 2,592 | 5.6 | 2,860 | 5.0 |
| **Not specified/General Public** | $2,269,189 | 69.9 | $3,260,440 | 72.9 | 30,173 | 65.1 | 39,264 | 68.4 |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index*, Editions 15 and 16.

* Dollar figures expressed in thousands. Grants may benefit multiple population groups, i.e., a grant for black homeless women and their children, and therefore figures are only representative.

– = Not available; population tracked for the first time in 1990 data.

[1] Variations in the percentage distribution between 1989 and 1990 may be due to an increase in the number of foundations in the sample (from 472 to 832) and an increase in the minimum size of grants (from $5,000 to $10,000).

tioned earlier in this report. Kellogg administers the single largest foundation program devoted to child welfare, child health, and youth development. In 1989 it distributed about $43 million for these activities. Two of the largest youth-directed grants came from the Lilly Endowment: $3.1 million to renew support for Project I-Star, a substance abuse education program for Central Indiana middle school students, and $3 million for a school-based computer project developed by the Indiana Corporation for Science and Technology.

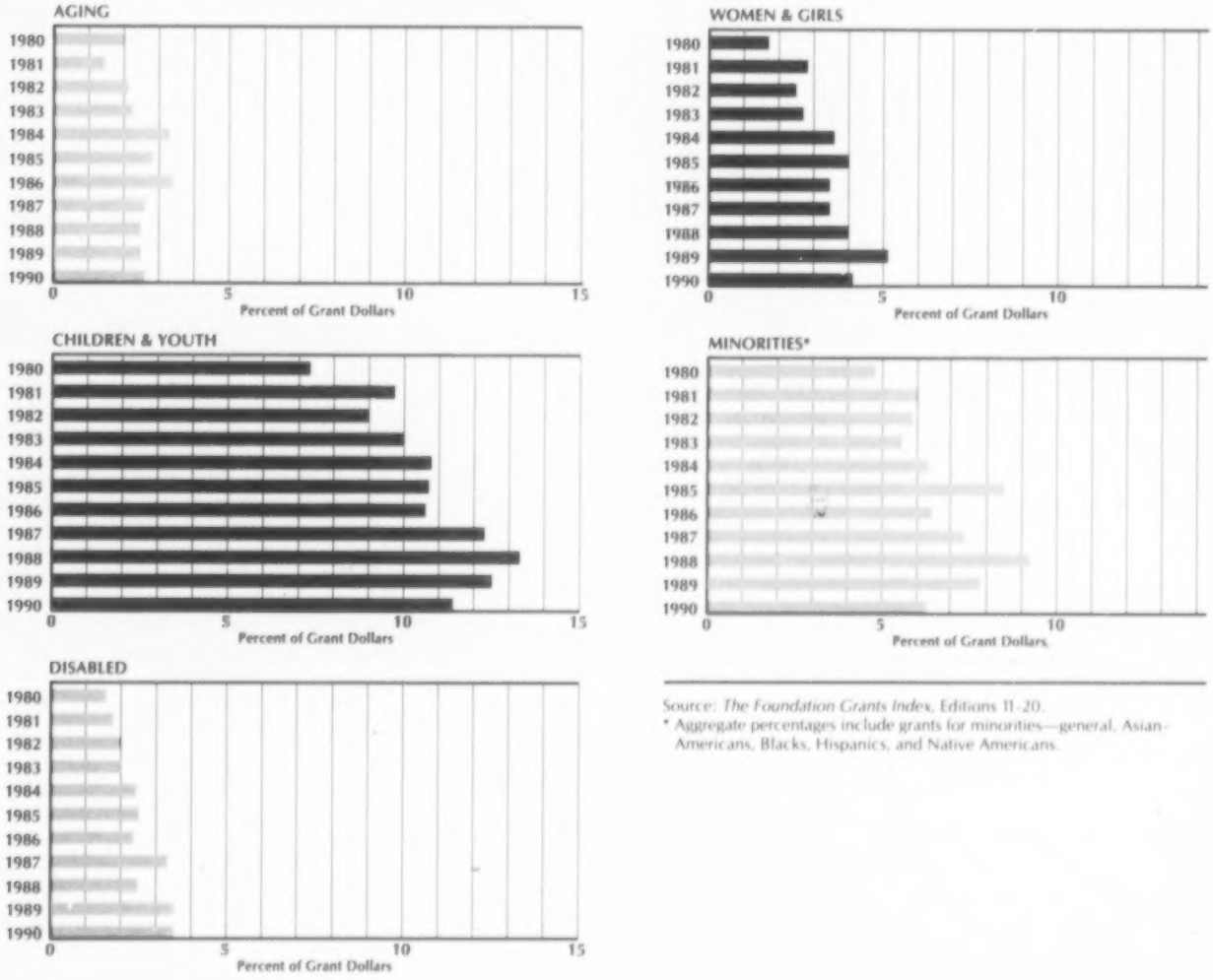
Funding for women's and girls' programs reached its highest level ever in 1989 (5 percent), up from less than 2 percent in 1980, but dropped to 4 percent in 1990 despite the earlier mentioned $4.2 million endowment grant to the Minnesota Womens Fund by the Minneapolis Foundation. Women's health care benefitted from a $2.7 million grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts to Pennsylvania State University for a demonstration program to enhance prenatal care services at local medical and health centers.

Funding for the disabled stayed at 3.5 percent in 1990, up from 2 percent in 1980. About half of funding supports the mentally disabled and one-fourth, the physically disabled; another one-fourth is unspecified. Funding for the elderly showed marked gains through 1986, when it reached 3.5 percent of funding; since then, its share of funding has declined.

## FUNDING FOR MINORITIES SLIDES SINCE 1988

Funding for minorities presents special reporting difficulties, due to imprecise grant descriptions and the Center's attempt to avoid double counting of grant dollars. The "general minorities" category shown in Table 53 represents not a total of funding for minorities, but rather those grants that benefitted more than

FIGURE 33. MAJOR GRANT BENEFICIARIES, 1980–1990




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index*, Editions 11-20.

* Aggregate percentages include grants for minorities—general, Asian-Americans, Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans.

one minority group or for which no specific minority group was named. Grants awarded to named minority groups are presented separately. In some cases, two minority groups are named as beneficiaries of the same grant; those dollars are counted twice.

The share of combined funding for minorities reached as high as 9 percent in the 1980s (Figure 33), but dropped to 6 percent in 1990 (Table 56). The share of support for "general minorities" followed a similar pattern, rising in the 1980s, then falling back to 2 percent in 1990. The share of funding for blacks fluctuated during the mid-1980s, peaked at 4.2 percent in 1988, and dropped to 2.4 percent in 1990.

Patterns of giving for blacks and other minorities are skewed by the dominant role played by the Ford Foundation throughout the 1980s and by the smaller size of its largest grants. In 1988, three grants of $5 million or more aided minorities, including two from the Ford Foundation. The following year Ford made four grants of $2.5 million or more for its minority doctoral fellowship program, but none as high as $5 million. Finally, in 1990, Ford continued its support of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies with a grant of $2.6 million for research and dissemination of information on public policies affecting black Americans. This was the sole grant of $2.5 million or more made to a minority organization in 1990.

### TARGET GROUPS TRACKED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1990

The Foundation Center is frequently asked to provide data regarding grants that help the poor or economically disadvantaged. To capture these trends, three new population codes were added to the classification system: homeless, migrant workers, and a broad category which covers grants designated for the poor and needy, the indigent, low-income groups, the underprivileged, the uninsured, and the disadvantaged. Also included in this category were grants for poverty, welfare, and inner-city programs, and grants to organizations uniquely serving the poor, such as soup kitchens and food banks.

As shown in Table 56, in 1990 nearly 5 percent of grant dollars and of the number of grants were earmarked for the economically disadvantaged, including the homeless and migrant workers. Two of the largest grants were reported by the William Penn Foundation: a $6 million grant to provide housing for low- and moderate-income people and a $4.3 million grant to Temple University for infant mortality reduction in high-risk neighborhoods. (Both grants were described earlier.)

In this first year of coding grants for the economically disadvantaged, our staff relied primarily on the grant descriptions provided by funders. We recognize that many grants for which a description of purpose was not provided, especially those made to small local organizations, may have benefitted inner-city groups or have been intended to aid the poor.

The share of funding for other groups tracked for the first time in 1990—crime and abuse victims and single parents—was less than 1 percent.

## Giving Trends of the 100 Largest Foundations

Since 1980, the Foundation Center has included in its *Grants Index* database the nation's 100 largest foundations by total giving, thereby providing a more consistent statistical base for giving trend analysis. In the latest reporting year, the 100 largest givers reported 20,107 grants (35 percent of the total grants included) with a total dollar value of $2.6 billion (59 percent of the total dollars reported). The top 100 grantmakers included 80 independent foundations, thirteen company-sponsored foundations, six community foundations, and one operating foundation.

The inclusion of community foundations, whose giving programs are focused almost exclusively on local community needs, tends to lessen the differences in the grantmaking patterns of the largest foundations and the 732 smaller foundations reporting to the *Index*. Nonetheless, comparisons of the distribution of grants and grant dollars by subject (Figure 34 and Table 57) and by type of grant recipients (Table 58) reinforce some previous assumptions regarding the giving tendencies of large and small foundations while introducing some surprising new evidence.

In general, the 100 largest foundations place a stronger emphasis on academic and research fields including technology and science, social science and economics, public policy, interdisciplinary research, library science, medical research, mental health research, and the humanities. Overall, by broad subject focus, the largest foundations invest a somewhat higher percentage of grant dollars in graduate education, health, and international affairs and an enormously larger percentage in science and social science (Figure 34). Conversely, they collectively invest a smaller percentage of their funds in the broad fields of education, arts and culture, community improvement, human services, and religion. In the environment, in 1990 their position was split: more for environmental protection, less for animals and wildlife.

Within the broad fields in which they are active, the largest foundations demonstrate far greater involvement in specific disciplines or activities than smaller

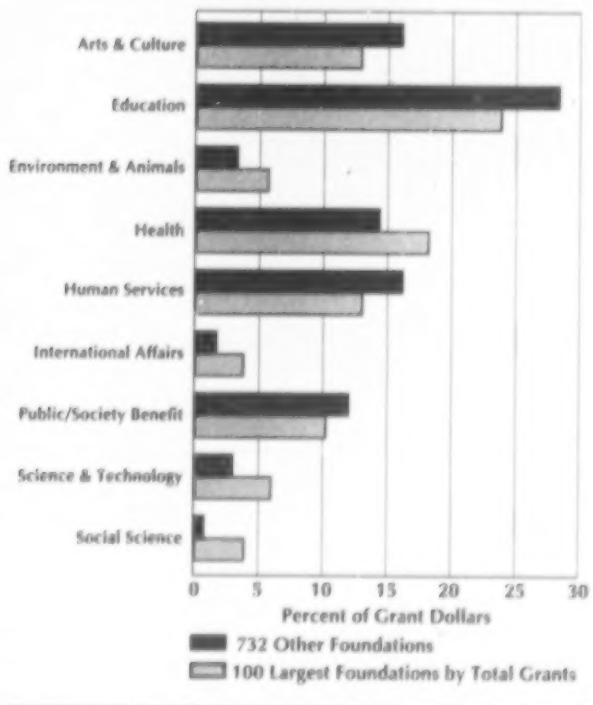
foundations. In education, for example, they are more likely to support graduate education. In the arts, they give more for the humanities. In health, they give far more for mental health, medical research, public health, general and rehabilitative health, and reproductive health care. In human services, they are more active in crime and justice. In public/society benefit, their share of giving is higher in civil rights, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

When grants were analyzed by type of recipient organization, we found that the 100 largest foundations allocated 42 percent of all grant dollars to educational institutions, compared with 34 percent of dollars disbursed by smaller foundations in the sample (Table 56). Overall, the largest foundations tend to be stronger supporters of universities, colleges, graduate schools, hospitals, research institutes, museums, and science and social science organizations. In a reversal from 1989, the largest foundations gave a greater proportion of grant dollars to environmental programs than did the smaller foundations.

The smaller foundations tend to have a more local focus and invest a greater proportion of their grant dollars in program areas that address specific community needs, such as multipurpose human service programs, community improvement, housing and shelter, elementary and secondary education, and the performing arts. Accordingly, smaller foundations tend to be strong supporters of human service agencies, federated funds, community development groups, schools, orchestras, theaters, dance companies, and smaller arts organizations. Like the largest foundations, smaller funders give very strong support to colleges and universities, mainly for broad support of higher education.

Finally, when grants were analyzed by type of support and by foundation size, the largest foundations gave a far greater share of grant dollars for research, program support, capital support, and fellowships (Table 59). In the program support category, not surprisingly, they were far more likely to give seed money and support for faculty/staff development and conferences. Smaller foundations gave more proportionally for general support, but the gap was far less than expected. They gave more for scholarships, and gave equally for equipment, performances and productions, and for exhibits. One-third of grants reported by smaller foundations did not identify the type of support for which the grant was intended. As a result, percentages of giving tended to be lower than for the largest foundations.

FIGURE 34. FUNDING TRENDS OF 100 LARGEST FOUNDATIONS, 1990




*Source: The Foundation Grants Index Database, 1992.*

## Giving Trends of Independent, Corporate and Community Foundations

Comparisons of the three major types of foundations were made earlier in this report. To summarize broad characteristics as they affect grantmaking:

***Independent or family foundations*** may give locally or nationally; they may follow very broad purposes or narrow their focus of giving to one specific program such as cancer research or child development. Over time, their purpose and activities tend to shift in response to donor or board interests.

***Corporate foundations*** give in fields closely related to corporate activities or to strengthen communities in which the company operates. Companies tend to give more grants but in smaller dollar amounts than independent foundations. Contribution programs are subject to radical restructuring when company management changes or due to mergers or takeovers.

***Community foundations*** generally limit their giving to charitable organizations in their local community. They tend to give broadly in response to community needs, although the largest community foundations target giving through well-defined programs. Community foundations often offer technical assistance to nonprofits in addition to grants and loans.

**TABLE 57. SUBJECT FOCUS OF GRANTS AWARDED BY SIZE OF FOUNDATION, 1990***

| SUBJECT | 100 Largest Foundations | | | | 732 Other Foundations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollar Value of Grants | | Number of Grants | | Dollar Value of Grants | | Number of Grants | |
| | Amount | % | No. | % | Amount | % | No. | % |
| **Arts and Culture** | | | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | $ 3,522 | 0.1 | 44 | 0.2 | 3,688 | 0.2 | 80 | 0.2 |
| Arts—multipurpose | 33,444 | 1.3 | 280 | 1.4 | 22,666 | 1.2 | 525 | 1.4 |
| Media and Communications | 41,329 | 1.6 | 358 | 1.8 | 28,132 | 1.5 | 614 | 1.6 |
| Visual Arts/Architecture | 10,085 | 0.4 | 102 | 0.5 | 5,319 | 0.3 | 149 | 0.4 |
| Museum Activities | 80,919 | 3.1 | 528 | 2.6 | 110,716 | 6.0 | 1,372 | 3.7 |
| Performing Arts | 117,359 | 4.5 | 1,424 | 7.1 | 97,324 | 5.3 | 2,368 | 6.3 |
| Humanities | 26,541 | 1.0 | 172 | 0.9 | 12,109 | 0.7 | 266 | 0.7 |
| Historic Preservation | 18,976 | 0.7 | 152 | 0.8 | 18,080 | 1.0 | 418 | 1.1 |
| Other | 4,120 | 0.2 | 84 | 0.4 | 4,745 | 0.3 | 117 | 0.3 |
| **Total Arts and Culture** | **$ 336,294** | **12.8** | **3,144** | **15.6** | **302,779** | **16.4** | **5,909** | **15.8** |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | $ 17,419 | 0.7 | 88 | 0.4 | 5,947 | 0.3 | 119 | 0.3 |
| Elementary and Secondary | 92,163 | 3.5 | 812 | 4.0 | 82,479 | 4.5 | 1,825 | 4.9 |
| Vocational and Technical | 1,620 | 0.1 | 24 | 0.1 | 1,553 | 0.1 | 46 | 0.1 |
| Higher Education | 221,891 | 8.4 | 1,689 | 8.4 | 242,072 | 13.1 | 3,852 | 10.3 |
| Graduate and Professional | 203,020 | 7.7 | 1,003 | 5.0 | 96,431 | 5.2 | 1,547 | 4.1 |
| Adult and Continuing | 5,390 | 0.2 | 72 | 0.4 | 4,612 | 0.2 | 152 | 0.4 |
| Library Science/Libraries | 51,733 | 2.0 | 198 | 1.0 | 37,409 | 2.0 | 415 | 1.1 |
| Student Services | 5,455 | 0.2 | 66 | 0.3 | 15,272 | 0.8 | 238 | 0.6 |
| Educational Services | 35,555 | 1.4 | 443 | 2.2 | 30,253 | 1.6 | 730 | 2.0 |
| **Total Education** | **$ 634,246** | **24.1** | **4,395** | **21.9** | **516,030** | **28.0** | **8,924** | **23.9** |
| **Environment and Animals** | | | | | | | | |
| Environment | $ 128,315 | 4.9 | 995 | 4.9 | 44,614 | 2.4 | 1,185 | 3.2 |
| Animals and Wildlife | 16,293 | 0.6 | 98 | 0.5 | 18,888 | 1.0 | 305 | 0.8 |
| **Total Environment and Animals** | **$ 144,608** | **5.5** | **1,093** | **5.4** | **63,503** | **3.4** | **1,490** | **4.0** |
| **Health** | | | | | | | | |
| General and Rehabilitative | | | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | 13,247 | 0.5 | 68 | 0.4 | 3,826 | 0.2 | 120 | 0.3 |
| Hospitals and Medical Care | 148,298 | 5.6 | 737 | 3.7 | 120,861 | 6.5 | 1,786 | 4.8 |
| Reproductive Health Care | 37,262 | 1.4 | 231 | 1.1 | 11,901 | 0.6 | 289 | 0.8 |
| Public Health | 22,850 | 0.9 | 153 | 0.8 | 10,047 | 0.5 | 173 | 0.5 |
| Other | 45,701 | 1.7 | 264 | 1.3 | 11,750 | 0.6 | 256 | 0.7 |
| General and Rehabilitative Subtotal | 267,359 | 10.2 | 1,453 | 7.2 | 158,386 | 8.6 | 2,624 | 7.0 |
| Mental Health | 70,128 | 2.7 | 304 | 1.5 | 24,501 | 1.3 | 716 | 1.9 |
| Specific Diseases | 24,921 | 0.9 | 251 | 1.2 | 26,243 | 1.4 | 726 | 1.9 |
| Medical Research | 120,680 | 4.6 | 436 | 2.2 | 59,363 | 3.2 | 765 | 2.0 |
| **Total Health** | **$ 483,087** | **18.4** | **2,444** | **12.2** | **268,492** | **14.5** | **4,831** | **12.9** |
| **Human Services** | | | | | | | | |
| Crime, Justice, and Legal Services | $ 36,927 | 1.4 | 375 | 1.9 | 17,759 | 1.0 | 580 | 1.6 |
| Employment | 26,168 | 1.0 | 349 | 1.7 | 18,522 | 1.0 | 646 | 1.7 |
| Food, Nutrition, and Agriculture | 21,952 | 0.8 | 227 | 1.1 | 12,917 | 0.7 | 397 | 1.1 |
| Housing and Shelter | 35,078 | 1.3 | 382 | 1.9 | 22,966 | 1.2 | 666 | 1.8 |
| Safety and Disaster Relief | 3,811 | 0.1 | 77 | 0.4 | 10,003 | 0.5 | 161 | 0.4 |
| Recreation and Sports | 19,293 | 0.7 | 210 | 1.0 | 29,447 | 1.6 | 592 | 1.6 |
| Youth Development | 36,104 | 1.4 | 409 | 2.0 | 34,107 | 1.8 | 966 | 2.6 |
| Human Services—multipurpose | 164,302 | 6.2 | 1,856 | 9.2 | 156,107 | 8.5 | 4,467 | 12.0 |
| **Total Human Services** | **$ 343,635** | **13.1** | **3,885** | **19.3** | **301,827** | **16.4** | **8,475** | **22.7** |
| **International Affairs, Development, Peace, and Human Rights** | **$ 101,522** | **3.9** | **779** | **3.9** | **38,892** | **2.1** | **843** | **2.3** |
| **Public/Society Benefit** | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Rights and Social Action | $ 27,035 | 1.0 | 275 | 1.4 | 17,222 | 0.9 | 614 | 1.6 |
| Community Improvement and Development | 163,924 | 6.2 | 1,476 | 7.3 | 166,099 | 9.0 | 2,730 | 7.3 |
| Philanthropy and Voluntarism | 27,371 | 1.0 | 204 | 1.0 | 8,485 | 0.5 | 164 | 0.4 |
| Public Affairs | 50,203 | 1.9 | 475 | 2.4 | 30,799 | 1.7 | 711 | 1.9 |
| **Total Public/Society Benefit** | **$ 268,535** | **10.2** | **2,430** | **12.1** | **222,605** | **12.1** | **4,219** | **11.3** |
| **Science and Technology** | | | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | $ 787 | 0.0 | 8 | 0.0 | 865 | 0.0 | 19 | 0.0 |
| General Science | 63,939 | 2.4 | 280 | 1.4 | 13,582 | 0.7 | 246 | 0.7 |
| Physical Science | 33,069 | 1.3 | 268 | 1.3 | 12,514 | 0.7 | 390 | 1.0 |
| Technology | 27,358 | 1.0 | 199 | 1.0 | 11,966 | 0.6 | 299 | 0.8 |
| Life Science | 43,463 | 1.7 | 212 | 1.1 | 15,145 | 0.8 | 153 | 0.4 |
| **Total Science and Technology** | **$ 168,616** | **6.4** | **967** | **4.8** | **54,072** | **2.9** | **1,107** | **3.0** |

**TABLE 57. (Continued)**

| SUBJECT | 100 Largest Foundations | | | | 732 Other Foundations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollar Value of Grants | | Number of Grants | | Dollar Value of Grants | | Number of Grants | |
| | Amount | % | No. | % | Amount | % | No. | % |
| **Social Sciences** | | | | | | | | |
| Social Science and Economics | $ 61,626 | 2.3 | 407 | 2.0 | 10,531 | 0.6 | 233 | 0.6 |
| Interdisciplinary/Other | 49,657 | 1.9 | 265 | 1.3 | 11,681 | 0.6 | 144 | 0.4 |
| **Total Social Sciences** | **$ 111,284** | **4.2** | **672** | **3.3** | **22,212** | **1.2** | **377** | **1.0** |
| **Religion** | **$ 35,474** | **1.3** | **255** | **1.3** | **49,639** | **2.7** | **983** | **2.6** |
| **Other** | **$ 1,980** | **0.1** | **43** | **0.2** | **5,262** | **0.3** | **178** | **0.5** |
| **Total Grants** | **$2,629,281** | **100.0** | **20,107** | **100.0** | **1,844,571** | **100.0** | **37,336** | **100.0** |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.
* All dollar figures expressed in thousands; due to rounding, figures may not add up.
‡ Includes broad range of supporting activities or organizations identified by 12 "common codes."

**TABLE 58. DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION TYPE AND SIZE OF FOUNDATION, 1990***

| Recipient Type | Dollar Value of Grants | | | | Number of Grants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 Largest Foundations | | 732 Other Foundations | | 100 Largest Foundations | | 732 Other Foundations | |
| | Amount* | % | Amount* | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Animal-specific Agencies** | $ 24,014 | 0.9 | $ 17,942 | 1.0 | 102 | 0.5 | 279 | 0.7 |
| **Arts/Humanities Organizations** | 51,723 | 2.0 | 40,535 | 2.2 | 636 | 3.2 | 1,025 | 2.7 |
| **Churches/Temples** | 37,607 | 1.4 | 55,842 | 3.0 | 307 | 1.5 | 1,204 | 3.2 |
| **Civil Rights Groups** | 28,756 | 1.1 | 18,467 | 1.0 | 324 | 1.6 | 596 | 1.6 |
| **Community Improvement Organizations** | 100,118 | 3.8 | 51,098 | 2.8 | 1,053 | 5.2 | 1,577 | 4.2 |
| **Disease-specific Health Associations** | 14,092 | 0.5 | 19,487 | 1.1 | 173 | 0.9 | 594 | 1.6 |
| **Educational Institutions** | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges & Universities | 848,744 | 32.3 | 406,091 | 22.0 | 4,629 | 23.0 | 6,324 | 16.9 |
| Educational Support Agencies | 98,646 | 3.8 | 78,393 | 4.2 | 916 | 4.6 | 1,622 | 4.3 |
| Graduate Schools | 67,573 | 2.6 | 38,656 | 2.1 | 347 | 1.7 | 593 | 1.6 |
| Junior/Community Colleges | 9,595 | 0.4 | 9,278 | 0.5 | 106 | 0.5 | 241 | 0.6 |
| Libraries | 15,743 | 0.6 | 17,000 | 0.9 | 121 | 0.6 | 244 | 0.7 |
| Schools | 60,179 | 2.3 | 82,842 | 4.5 | 716 | 3.6 | 1,907 | 5.1 |
| Educational Institutions Subtotal | 1,100,480 | 41.9 | 632,531 | 34.3 | 6,835 | 34.0 | 10,931 | 29.3 |
| **Environmental Agencies** | 96,088 | 3.7 | 39,311 | 2.1 | 697 | 3.5 | 1,127 | 3.0 |
| **Federated Funds** | 67,040 | 2.5 | 128,115 | 6.9 | 501 | 2.5 | 1,454 | 3.9 |
| **Government Agencies** | 72,047 | 2.7 | 37,250 | 2.0 | 541 | 2.7 | 583 | 1.6 |
| **Hospitals/Medical Care Facilities** | 153,960 | 5.9 | 146,093 | 7.9 | 870 | 4.3 | 2,180 | 5.8 |
| **Human Service Agencies** | 246,955 | 9.4 | 224,868 | 12.2 | 3,029 | 15.1 | 6,660 | 17.8 |
| **Information/Public Education Centers** | 12,140 | 0.5 | 7,634 | 0.4 | 151 | 0.8 | 179 | 0.5 |
| **International Organizations†** | 81,309 | 3.1 | 34,583 | 1.9 | 712 | 3.5 | 811 | 2.2 |
| **Media Organizations** | 41,675 | 1.6 | 25,488 | 1.4 | 330 | 1.6 | 519 | 1.4 |
| **Medical Research Organizations** | 28,243 | 1.1 | 25,091 | 1.4 | 109 | 0.5 | 347 | 0.9 |
| **Mental Health Agencies** | 32,750 | 1.2 | 19,074 | 1.0 | 203 | 1.0 | 594 | 1.6 |
| **Museums/Historical Societies** | 126,020 | 4.8 | 151,205 | 8.2 | 803 | 4.0 | 2,029 | 5.4 |
| **Performing Arts Groups** | 101,850 | 3.9 | 86,210 | 4.7 | 1,237 | 6.2 | 2,206 | 5.9 |
| **Philanthropy Organizations** | 15,823 | 0.6 | 9,736 | 0.5 | 213 | 1.1 | 195 | 0.5 |
| **Professional Societies & Associations** | 135,255 | 5.1 | 57,623 | 3.1 | 1,344 | 6.7 | 1,684 | 4.5 |
| **Public Administration Agencies** | 66,529 | 2.5 | 30,961 | 1.7 | 454 | 2.3 | 563 | 1.5 |
| **Public/General Health Organizations** | 41,888 | 1.6 | 20,752 | 1.1 | 328 | 1.6 | 559 | 1.5 |
| **Public Policy Institutes** | 73,304 | 2.8 | 20,265 | 1.1 | 426 | 2.1 | 536 | 1.4 |
| **Recreation Organizations** | 11,567 | 0.4 | 13,796 | 0.7 | 127 | 0.6 | 361 | 1.0 |
| **Research Institutes‡** | 87,270 | 3.3 | 24,650 | 1.3 | 482 | 2.4 | 496 | 1.3 |
| **Science Organizations** | 42,363 | 1.6 | 18,294 | 1.0 | 265 | 1.3 | 292 | 0.8 |
| **Social Science Organizations** | 43,126 | 1.6 | 6,916 | 0.4 | 243 | 1.2 | 182 | 0.5 |
| **Technical Assistance Centers** | 37,333 | 1.4 | 29,391 | 1.6 | 418 | 2.1 | 733 | 2.0 |
| **Volunteer Bureaus** | 2,930 | 0.1 | 1,861 | 0.1 | 61 | 0.3 | 96 | 0.3 |
| **Youth Development Organizations** | 35,995 | 1.4 | 34,160 | 1.8 | 365 | 1.8 | 979 | 2.6 |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in thousands; grants may support multiple recipient types, i.e., an environmental research institute, and would therefore be counted twice. Percentages are based on total grant dollars and number of grants reported.
† International Organizations include international human rights organizations.
‡ Research Institutes do not include medical research organizations.

**TABLE 59. DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY TYPE OF SUPPORT AND SIZE OF FOUNDATION, 1990***

| Type of Support | Dollar Value of Grants | | | | Number of Grants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 Largest Foundations | | 732 Other Foundations | | 100 Largest Foundations | | 732 Other Foundations | |
| | Amount | % | Amount | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **General Support** | **$ 289,520** | **11.0** | **$253,576** | **13.7** | **$2,479** | **12.3** | **2,479** | **13.7** |
| General Operating | 278,758 | 10.6 | 238,963 | 13.0 | 2,396 | 11.9 | 4,923 | 13.2 |
| Annual Campaigns | 10,762 | 0.4 | 14,614 | 0.8 | 83 | 0.4 | 199 | 0.5 |
| **Capital Support** | **702,486** | **26.7** | **377,854** | **20.5** | **2,774** | **13.8** | **2,774** | **14.0** |
| Capital Campaigns | 107,784 | 4.1 | 57,149 | 3.1 | 345 | 1.7 | 768 | 2.1 |
| Building/Renovation | 334,032 | 12.7 | 176,789 | 9.6 | 1,305 | 6.5 | 2,548 | 6.8 |
| Equipment | 59,341 | 2.3 | 41,897 | 2.3 | 465 | 2.3 | 902 | 2.4 |
| Computer Systems/Equipment | 29,483 | 1.1 | 11,637 | 0.6 | 227 | 1.1 | 262 | 0.7 |
| Land Acquisition | 16,387 | 0.6 | 9,750 | 0.5 | 38 | 0.2 | 72 | 0.2 |
| Endowments | 116,921 | 4.4 | 69,687 | 3.8 | 291 | 1.4 | 539 | 1.4 |
| Debt Reduction | 18,372 | 0.7 | 3,146 | 0.2 | 40 | 0.2 | 56 | 0.1 |
| Collections Acquisition† | 20,166 | 0.8 | 7,798 | 0.4 | 63 | 0.3 | 70 | 0.2 |
| **Program Support** | **1,311,958** | **49.9** | **492,242** | **26.7** | **9,978** | **49.6** | **9,978** | **31.6** |
| Program Development | 999,880 | 38.0 | 391,850 | 21.2 | 7,490 | 37.3 | 9,608 | 25.7 |
| Conferences/Seminars | 39,383 | 1.5 | 9,412 | 0.5 | 658 | 3.3 | 307 | 0.8 |
| Faculty/Staff Development | 52,398 | 2.0 | 13,141 | 0.7 | 419 | 2.1 | 267 | 0.7 |
| Professorships | 28,294 | 1.1 | 13,076 | 0.7 | 66 | 0.3 | 98 | 0.3 |
| Film/Video/Radio | 27,837 | 1.1 | 8,466 | 0.5 | 145 | 0.7 | 200 | 0.5 |
| Publication | 25,968 | 1.0 | 9,295 | 0.5 | 349 | 1.7 | 332 | 0.9 |
| Seed Money | 94,879 | 3.6 | 23,842 | 1.3 | 437 | 2.2 | 493 | 1.3 |
| Curriculum Development† | 23,159 | 0.9 | 5,535 | 0.3 | 132 | 0.7 | 91 | 0.2 |
| Performance/Productions | 9,216 | 0.4 | 8,042 | 0.4 | 170 | 0.8 | 227 | 0.6 |
| Exhibitions† | 10,944 | 0.4 | 9,584 | 0.5 | 112 | 0.6 | 160 | 0.4 |
| **Research** | **398,361** | **15.2** | **75,597** | **4.1** | **2,065** | **10.3** | **1,191** | **3.2** |
| **Student Aid Funds** | **167,609** | **6.4** | **83,979** | **4.6** | **1,136** | **5.6** | **1,136** | **4.7** |
| Student Aid | 9,718 | 0.4 | 5,390 | 0.3 | 55 | 0.3 | 166 | 0.4 |
| Fellowships | 98,898 | 3.8 | 22,993 | 1.2 | 553 | 2.8 | 374 | 1.0 |
| Internships | 9,574 | 0.4 | 3,034 | 0.2 | 85 | 0.4 | 88 | 0.2 |
| Scholarships | 49,419 | 1.9 | 52,562 | 2.8 | 443 | 2.2 | 1,109 | 3.0 |
| **Other** | **42,826** | **1.6** | **11,012** | **0.6** | **382** | **1.9** | **247** | **0.6** |
| Emergency Funds | 245 | 0.0 | 370 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 14 | 0.0 |
| Technical Assistance | 42,581 | 1.6 | 10,642 | 0.6 | 379 | 1.9 | 233 | 0.6 |
| **Not Specified** | **282,616** | **10.7** | **696,225** | **37.7** | **3,426** | **17.0** | **14,036** | **37.6** |
| **‡ Qualifying Support Type:** | | | | | | | | |
| Continuing | 561,057 | 21.3 | 360,606 | 19.5 | 4,224 | 21.0 | 7,147 | 19.1 |
| Matching or Challenge | 120,813 | 4.6 | 33,266 | 1.8 | 445 | 2.2 | 576 | 1.5 |

Source: *Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

* Dollar figures expressed in thousands; grants may occasionally be for multiple types of support, i.e., for program support and for research, and would thereby be counted twice. Percentages are based on total grant dollars reported.

‡ Qualifying types of support are tracked in addition to basic types of support, i.e., a challenge grant for construction, and are thereby represented separately.

† Type of support tracked for the first time in 1990 data.

## SAMPLE FOR 1990

Table 60 details the number of foundations included in the Foundation Center's grants database for 1990 and the dollar value and number of their grants by foundation type. Independent foundations account for the largest portion of foundations in the sample (68 percent) as well as the highest percentage of both the dollar value and number of grants reported (80 percent and 62 percent, respectively). The grant dollars of independent foundations tend to be somewhat overrepresented in the sample due to their preponderance among the 100 largest.

Independent foundations included in the 1990 grants sample account for $3.6 billion in grant dollars, representing 54 percent of the total giving by independent foundations reported earlier in this report (Table 2). For corporate foundations, the grants sample ($648.9 million) represents about 45 percent of all corporate foundation giving and for community foundations, the grants sample ($225.3 million) also equals a 45 percent share of total giving. Therefore, this analysis is not intended as a comprehensive review of giving by foundation type, but it nevertheless provides important insight into the grantmaking activities of the three major foundation types.

## GIVING TRENDS OF INDEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS

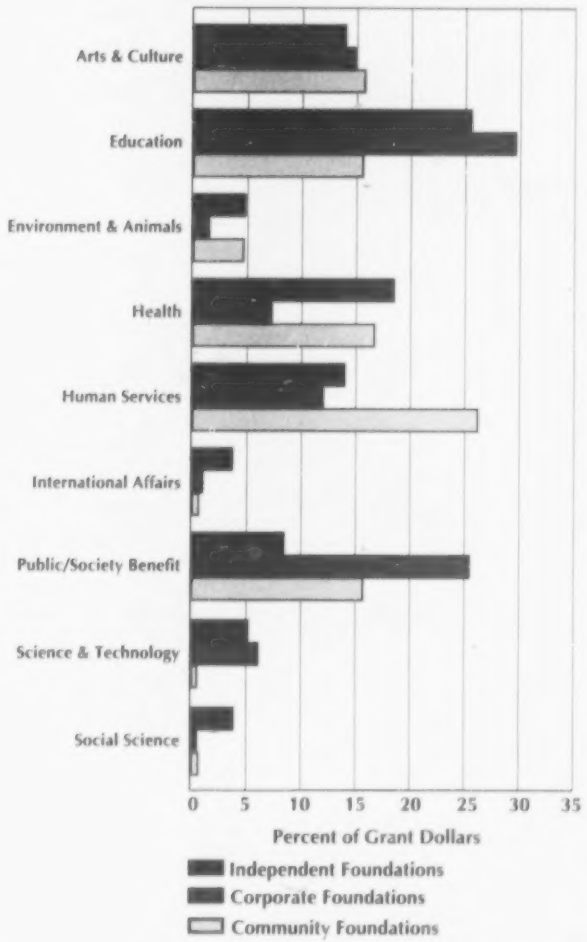
Figure 35 and Table 61 compare funding trends by subject; Table 62 illustrates trends by type of grant recipient. Funding trends of independent foundations are similar to patterns previously noted for the 100 largest foundations. The education category and health category account for the largest portion of the grant dollars of independent foundations (26 percent and nearly 19 percent, respectively). When combined, human services, public/society benefit, and the environment represent an additional 27 percent.

**TABLE 60. DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY FOUNDATION TYPE, 1990***

| Foundation Type | Number of Foundations | | Dollar Value of Grants | | Number of Grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | Amount | % | No. | % |
| Independent Foundations | 565 | 67.9 | $3,573,226 | 79.9 | 35,737 | 62.2 |
| Corporate Foundations | 151 | 21.8 | 648,867 | 14.5 | 16,620 | 28.9 |
| Community Foundations | 74 | 8.9 | 225,258 | 5.0 | 4,616 | 8.0 |
| Operating Foundations | 12 | 1.4 | 27,242 | 0.6 | 470 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL | 832 | 100.0% | $4,474,592 | 100.0% | 57,443 | 100.0% |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.
* Dollar figures in thousands.

**FIGURE 35. FUNDING TRENDS OF INDEPENDENT, CORPORATE, AND COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS, 1990**




Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

Education, especially higher education and graduate education, receives broad support from independent foundations and accordingly, they distribute 41 percent of grant dollars to educational institutions (Table 62). Independent foundations spent 5.6 percent of grant dollars on elementary and secondary education and educational services, a larger share than that allocated by either corporate or community foundations.

The more pronounced interest of independent foundations in health, especially the subcategories of medical research and hospitals and medical care, owes much to the inclusion of large grantmakers solely dedicated to the health field, such as the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the William K. Warren Foundation, the Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Sierra Health Foundation, and the Colorado Trust, and to other large foundations with specific health and medical giving programs such as the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (mental health research), the Aaron Diamond Foundation (AIDs research), and the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation (parasitic diseases).

Independent foundations also demonstrate a strong interest in the arts and humanities, science and social science, and the environment and are the only foundation type strongly engaged in international affairs and international development.

## GIVING TRENDS OF CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS

Company foundations gave nearly 30 percent of their grant dollars to the education category, far more than either independent or community foundations (Figure 35 and Table 61). Fully 22 percent of grants supported higher education and graduate education, while less than 5 percent was spent for precollegiate education, including educational services such as dropout prevention. As grant recipients, educational institutions were overwhelmingly favored by corporate foundations: they received 35 percent of grant dollars (Table 62).

The second largest share of corporate foundation giving (25 percent) was distributed in the public/society benefit category, primarily for community improvement and development, including United Way agencies. As a recipient type, federated funds received almost 19 percent of grant dollars. Corporate foundations were also major contributors to the arts, especially museums, theater and dance, and music, and provided strong support for science and technology programs. As a group, they gave proportionally less than independent or community foundations for

**TABLE 61. DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT DOLLARS BY FOUNDATION TYPE AND SUBJECT CATEGORIES, 1990***

| SUBJECT | Independent | | Corporate | | Community | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| **Arts and Culture** | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | $ 3,594 | 0.1 | $ 2,170 | 0.3 | $ 1,410 | 0.6 |
| Arts—multipurpose | 45,170 | 1.3 | 8,059 | 1.2 | 2,435 | 1.1 |
| Media and Communications | 57,410 | 1.6 | 10,544 | 1.6 | 1,390 | 0.6 |
| Visual Arts/Architecture | 11,973 | 0.3 | 1,328 | 0.2 | 402 | 0.2 |
| Museum Activities | 153,020 | 4.3 | 26,840 | 4.1 | 10,241 | 4.5 |
| Performing Arts | 157,056 | 4.4 | 40,155 | 6.2 | 17,309 | 7.7 |
| Humanities | 36,500 | 1.0 | 1,433 | 0.2 | 345 | 0.2 |
| Historic Preservation | 30,280 | 0.8 | 5,022 | 0.8 | 1,361 | 0.6 |
| Other | 6,601 | 0.2 | 1,241 | 0.2 | 615 | 0.3 |
| **Total Arts and Culture** | **$ 501,605** | **14.0** | **$ 96,792** | **14.9** | **$ 35,508** | **15.8** |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | 20,402 | 0.6 | 2,219 | 0.3 | 721 | 0.3 |
| Elementary and Secondary | 147,900 | 4.1 | 17,899 | 2.8 | 8,729 | 3.9 |
| Vocational and Technical | 2,063 | 0.1 | 1,027 | 0.2 | 84 | 0.0 |
| Higher Education | 343,806 | 9.6 | 105,761 | 16.3 | 13,298 | 5.9 |
| Graduate and Professional | 260,160 | 7.3 | 35,055 | 5.4 | 4,083 | 1.8 |
| Adult and Continuing | 7,005 | 0.2 | 2,121 | 0.3 | 756 | 0.3 |
| Library Science/Libraries | 78,110 | 2.2 | 4,098 | 0.6 | 3,652 | 1.6 |
| Student Services | 9,643 | 0.3 | 10,493 | 1.6 | 592 | 0.3 |
| Educational Services | 49,305 | 1.4 | 12,480 | 1.9 | 3,022 | 1.3 |
| **Total Education** | **$ 918,395** | **25.7** | **$191,152** | **29.5** | **$ 34,937** | **15.5** |
| **Environment and Animals** | | | | | | |
| Environment | 145,455 | 4.1 | 6,516 | 1.0 | 9,130 | 4.1 |
| Animals and Wildlife | 29,171 | 0.8 | 4,398 | 0.7 | 1,452 | 0.6 |
| **Total Environment and Animals** | **$ 174,626** | **4.9** | **$ 10,914** | **1.7** | **$ 10,583** | **4.7** |
| **Health** | | | | | | |
| General and Rehabilitative | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | 14,463 | 0.4 | 1,724 | 0.3 | 420 | 0.2 |
| Hospitals and Medical Care | 231,902 | 6.5 | 21,195 | 3.3 | 15,856 | 7.0 |
| Reproductive Health Care | 47,249 | 1.3 | 643 | 0.1 | 1,272 | 0.6 |
| Public Health | 29,169 | 0.8 | 1,833 | 0.3 | 1,895 | 0.8 |
| Other | 50,014 | 1.4 | 4,251 | 0.7 | 3,117 | 1.4 |
| General and Rehabilitative Subtotal | 372,795 | 10.4 | 29,646 | 4.6 | 22,561 | 10.0 |
| Mental Health | 84,901 | 2.4 | 3,257 | 0.5 | 6,435 | 2.9 |
| Specific Diseases | 39,980 | 1.1 | 6,602 | 1.0 | 4,506 | 2.0 |
| Medical Research | 169,768 | 4.8 | 7,354 | 1.1 | 2,896 | 1.3 |
| **Total Health** | **$ 667,444** | **18.7** | **$ 46,859** | **7.2** | **$ 36,399** | **16.2** |
| **Human Services** | | | | | | |
| Crime, Justice, and Legal Services | $ 47,454 | 1.3 | 3,584 | 0.6 | 3,628 | 1.6 |
| Employment | 32,549 | 0.9 | 8,205 | 1.3 | 3,892 | 1.7 |
| Food, Nutrition, and Agriculture | 29,517 | 0.8 | 3,973 | 0.6 | 1,208 | 0.5 |
| Housing and Shelter | 43,437 | 1.2 | 4,763 | 0.7 | 9,729 | 4.3 |
| Safety and Disaster Relief | 6,844 | 0.2 | 6,515 | 1.0 | 455 | 0.2 |
| Recreation and Sports | 40,952 | 1.1 | 5,043 | 0.8 | 2,689 | 1.2 |
| Youth Development | 53,590 | 1.5 | 12,327 | 1.9 | 4,236 | 1.9 |
| Human Services—multipurpose | 251,752 | 7.0 | 35,095 | 5.4 | 33,023 | 14.7 |
| **Total Human Services** | **$ 506,095** | **14.2** | **$ 79,505** | **12.3** | **$ 58,859** | **26.1** |
| **International Affairs, Development, Peace, and Human Rights** | **$ 130,487** | **3.7** | **$ 7,839** | **1.2** | **$ 1,443** | **0.6** |
| **Public/Society Benefit** | | | | | | |
| Civil Rights and Social Action | 34,721 | 1.0 | 6,878 | 1.1 | 2,449 | 1.1 |
| Community Improvement and Development | 163,496 | 4.6 | 144,726 | 22.3 | 21,654 | 9.6 |
| Philanthropy and Voluntarism | 26,748 | 0.7 | 1,622 | 0.2 | 7,417 | 3.3 |
| Public Affairs | 64,890 | 1.8 | 11,729 | 1.8 | 4,173 | 1.9 |
| **Total Public/Society Benefit** | **$ 289,854** | **8.1** | **$164,955** | **25.4** | **$ 35,693** | **15.8** |
| **Science and Technology** | | | | | | |
| ‡Policy, Management, and Information | $ 1,340 | 0.0 | 223 | 0.0 | 79 | 0.0 |
| General Science | 67,502 | 1.9 | 9,260 | 1.4 | 768 | 0.3 |
| Physical Science | 34,458 | 1.0 | 10,657 | 1.6 | 468 | 0.2 |
| Technology | 21,267 | 0.6 | 17,971 | 2.8 | 86 | 0.0 |
| Life Science | 56,504 | 1.6 | 1,989 | 0.3 | 65 | 0.0 |
| **Total Science and Technology** | **$ 181,072** | **5.1** | **$ 40,099** | **6.2** | **$ 1,467** | **0.7** |
| **Social Sciences** | | | | | | |
| Social Science and Economics | 69,378 | 1.9 | 2,154 | 0.3 | 433 | 0.2 |
| Interdisciplinary/Other | 58,480 | 1.6 | 1,024 | 0.2 | 988 | 0.4 |
| **Total Social Sciences** | **$ 127,858** | **3.6** | **$ 3,178** | **0.5** | **$ 1,421** | **0.6** |
| **Religion** | **$ 70,688** | **2.0** | **$ 5,945** | **0.9** | **$ 8,480** | **3.8** |
| **Other** | **$ 5,102** | **0.1** | **$ 1,629** | **0.3** | **$ 471** | **0.2** |
| **TOTAL GRANTS** | **$3,573,226** | **100.0** | **$648,867** | **100.0** | **$225,258** | **100.0** |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.
* All dollar figures expressed in thousands; due to rounding, figures may not add up.
‡ Includes broad range of supporting activities or organizations identified by 12 "common codes."

health, human services, and the environment, and gave only minimal support to international affairs or development.

## GIVING TRENDS OF COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS

As revealed in Figure 35 and Table 61, community foundations invested over 26 percent of their grant dollars in human service programs, including housing and shelter, and another 16 percent in the public/society benefit category, most of it channeled into community development. In line with this profile, the recipient organizations they tended to favor included human service agencies, which received 22 percent of funding, and community improvement organizations, which received over 9 percent (Table 62).

Sixteen percent of grant dollars of community foundations were allocated for health, mainly for hospitals and medical care; mental health, which includes alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention; and for the treatment of specific diseases, such as AIDS. Arts and culture received another sixteen percent funding in 1990, up from 14 percent in 1989. The jump was especially strong for the performing arts.

Community foundations spent more than 5 percent of funding on precollegiate education, including educational services, a share nearly equal to independent foundations', but they spent far less on higher education. As a result, their overall giving for education was less. In 1990 that share dropped to 16 percent of grant dollars.

Like independent foundations, community foundations committed nearly 5 percent of grant dollars to the environment and wildlife in 1990. They spent nearly 4 percent of funding for religion, nearly double the share spent by independents. Not surprisingly, community foundations showed almost no interest in international affairs nor did they support science and social science programs.

**TABLE 62. DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY THREE FOUNDATION TYPES AND 36 RECIPIENT TYPES, 1990***

| | Independent Foundations | | | | Corporate Foundations | | | | Community Foundations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Type | Dollar Value | % | No. of Grants | % | Dollar Value | % | No. of Grants | % | Dollar Value | % | No. of Grants | % |
| **Animal-specific Agencies** | $ 35,915 | 1.0 | 240 | 0.7 | $ 4,566 | 0.7 | 114 | 0.7 | $ 1,379 | 0.6 | 22 | 0.5 |
| **Arts/Humanities Organizations** | 71,709 | 2.0 | 1,022 | 2.9 | 14,795 | 2.3 | 450 | 2.7 | 5,047 | 2.2 | 158 | 3.4 |
| **Churches/Temples** | 77,208 | 2.2 | 1,241 | 3.5 | 6,593 | 1.0 | 78 | 0.5 | 9,548 | 4.2 | 191 | 4.1 |
| **Civil Rights Groups** | 36,691 | 1.0 | 587 | 1.6 | 7,818 | 1.2 | 251 | 1.5 | 2,526 | 1.1 | 71 | 1.5 |
| **Community Improvement Organizations** | 105,201 | 2.9 | 1,382 | 3.9 | 24,658 | 3.8 | 830 | 5.0 | 20,685 | 9.2 | 395 | 8.6 |
| **Disease-specific Health Associations** | 24,056 | 0.7 | 435 | 1.2 | 5,440 | 0.8 | 218 | 1.3 | 4,019 | 1.8 | 112 | 2.4 |
| **Educational Institutions** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges & Universities | 1,079,469 | 30.2 | 6,696 | 18.7 | 150,462 | 23.2 | 3,821 | 23.0 | 21,734 | 9.6 | 357 | 7.7 |
| Educational Support Agencies | 118,887 | 3.3 | 1,251 | 3.5 | 49,538 | 7.6 | 1,140 | 6.9 | 5,913 | 2.6 | 128 | 2.8 |
| Graduate Schools | 95,635 | 2.7 | 671 | 1.9 | 8,271 | 1.3 | 221 | 1.3 | 2,166 | 1.0 | 43 | 0.9 |
| Junior/Community Colleges | 14,636 | 0.4 | 207 | 0.6 | 2,344 | 0.4 | 116 | 0.7 | 1,025 | 0.5 | 21 | 0.5 |
| Libraries | 26,554 | 0.7 | 262 | 0.7 | 3,125 | 0.5 | 74 | 0.4 | 2,932 | 1.3 | 25 | 0.5 |
| Schools | 121,195 | 3.4 | 1,899 | 5.3 | 13,737 | 2.1 | 496 | 3.0 | 7,887 | 3.5 | 222 | 4.8 |
| Educational Institutions Subtotal | 1,456,376 | 40.8 | 10,986 | 30.7 | 227,476 | 35.1 | 5,868 | 35.3 | 41,658 | 18.5 | 796 | 17.2 |
| **Environmental Agencies** | 111,111 | 3.1 | 1,358 | 3.8 | 5,318 | 0.8 | 251 | 1.5 | 7,068 | 3.1 | 153 | 3.3 |
| **Federated Funds** | 65,562 | 1.8 | 386 | 1.1 | 122,094 | 18.8 | 1,467 | 8.8 | 7,499 | 3.3 | 108 | 2.3 |
| **Government Agencies** | 93,761 | 2.6 | 766 | 2.1 | 7,395 | 1.1 | 232 | 1.4 | 7,943 | 3.5 | 121 | 2.6 |
| **Hospitals/Medical Care Facilities** | 263,001 | 7.4 | 2,156 | 6.0 | 20,462 | 3.2 | 628 | 3.8 | 16,402 | 7.3 | 254 | 5.5 |
| **Human Service Agencies** | 363,386 | 10.2 | 6,182 | 17.3 | 58,198 | 9.0 | 2,173 | 13.1 | 48,343 | 21.5 | 1,264 | 27.4 |
| **Information/Public Education Centers** | 14,475 | 0.4 | 221 | 0.6 | 1,876 | 0.3 | 77 | 0.5 | 1,021 | 0.5 | 23 | 0.5 |
| **International Organizations**[1] | 105,782 | 3.0 | 1,171 | 3.3 | 8,119 | 1.3 | 289 | 1.7 | 1,448 | 0.6 | 37 | 0.8 |
| **Media Organizations** | 56,977 | 1.6 | 603 | 1.7 | 8,579 | 1.3 | 188 | 1.1 | 1,376 | 0.6 | 47 | 1.0 |
| **Medical Research Institutes** | 47,242 | 1.3 | 314 | 0.9 | 4,073 | 0.6 | 112 | 0.7 | 1,993 | 0.9 | 28 | 0.6 |
| **Mental Health Agencies** | 44,219 | 1.2 | 545 | 1.5 | 3,198 | 0.5 | 139 | 0.8 | 4,373 | 1.9 | 111 | 2.4 |
| **Museums/Historical Societies** | 225,670 | 6.3 | 1,723 | 4.8 | 36,154 | 5.6 | 860 | 5.2 | 13,190 | 5.9 | 202 | 4.4 |
| **Performing Arts Groups** | 134,381 | 3.8 | 2,032 | 5.7 | 39,677 | 6.1 | 1,101 | 6.6 | 13,839 | 6.1 | 299 | 6.5 |
| **Philanthropy Organizations** | 16,196 | 0.5 | 279 | 0.8 | 1,810 | 0.3 | 83 | 0.5 | 7,536 | 3.3 | 45 | 1.0 |
| **Professional Societies & Associations** | 155,671 | 4.4 | 1,961 | 5.5 | 24,907 | 3.8 | 789 | 4.7 | 10,626 | 4.7 | 219 | 4.7 |
| **Public Administration Agencies** | 82,506 | 2.3 | 682 | 1.9 | 7,633 | 1.2 | 260 | 1.6 | 7,190 | 3.2 | 67 | 1.5 |
| **Public/General Health Organizations** | 50,937 | 1.4 | 584 | 1.6 | 6,926 | 1.1 | 192 | 1.2 | 4,569 | 2.0 | 99 | 2.1 |
| **Public Policy Institutes** | 83,907 | 2.3 | 605 | 1.7 | 8,260 | 1.3 | 321 | 1.9 | 1,054 | 0.5 | 21 | 0.5 |
| **Recreation Organizations** | 19,105 | 0.5 | 305 | 0.9 | 4,305 | 0.7 | 145 | 0.9 | 1,932 | 0.9 | 36 | 0.8 |
| **Research Institutes**[2] | 101,336 | 2.8 | 716 | 2.0 | 8,029 | 1.2 | 219 | 1.3 | 2,224 | 1.0 | 33 | 0.7 |
| **Science Organizations** | 45,126 | 1.3 | 305 | 0.9 | 15,146 | 2.3 | 239 | 1.4 | 329 | 0.1 | 11 | 0.2 |
| **Social Science Organizations** | 47,891 | 1.3 | 351 | 1.0 | 1,776 | 0.3 | 65 | 0.4 | 89 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.1 |
| **Technical Assistance Centers** | 42,253 | 1.2 | 545 | 1.5 | 19,404 | 3.0 | 542 | 3.3 | 4,751 | 2.1 | 52 | 1.1 |
| **Volunteer Bureaus** | 2,885 | 0.1 | 80 | 0.2 | 983 | 0.2 | 47 | 0.3 | 893 | 0.4 | 29 | 0.6 |
| **Youth Development Organizations** | 52,939 | 1.5 | 735 | 2.1 | 12,568 | 1.9 | 485 | 2.9 | 4,529 | 2.0 | 118 | 2.6 |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

* Dollar figures expressed in thousands. Percentages are based on the total grant dollars and number of grants reported.

[1] International Organizations include international human rights organizations.

[2] Research Institutes do not include medical research organizations.

## FOUNDATION TYPE AND TYPES OF SUPPORT

Table 63 reviews the grants and grant dollars awarded by independent, corporate, and community foundations according to seven major and two qualifying types of support. It shows striking differences in the kinds of grants awarded.

***Independent Foundations*** awarded 44 percent of grant dollars and grants for ongoing program support and for new program development; nearly 28 percent of grant dollars for capital support; 13 percent of grant dollars for research; 12 percent of grant dollars for general or operating support (but 14 percent of the number of grants); and 6 percent for student aid. Among qualifying types of support, 4 percent of independent foundation grant dollars were matching or challenge grants.

***Corporate Foundations*** distributed only 18 percent of grant dollars for program support, far less than independent or community foundations. They also gave far less for capital expenses (9 percent), and committed a scant 2 percent for research. On the high side, 14 percent of grant dollars were for general or operating expenses. Corporate foundations were far more likely to renew support; 29 percent of corporate grant dollars and 27 percent of grants were designated as continuing support, compared with much lower percentages among independent and community foundations. Significantly, more than half of corporate grants could not be coded by type of support due to a lack of information provided by the funder. As a result, actual percentages may be far higher.

***Community Foundations*** distributed 41 percent of grant dollars and 48 percent of grants for program support, about the same as independent foundations. Somewhat surprisingly, they gave less than 12 percent of dollars for general support, about equal to independent foundations and less than corporate foundations. In addition, community foundations gave out 17 percent of grant dollars for capital support, less than 3 percent for research, and nearly 2 percent for technical assistance, far more than designated by other foundation types. Fully 28 percent of community foundation grant dollars could not be identified according to type of support for lack of adequate information.

**TABLE 63. DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY FOUNDATION TYPE AND TYPE OF SUPPORT AWARDED, 1990***

| | Independent Foundations | | | | Corporate Foundations | | | | Community Foundations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type of Support | Dollar Value | % | No. of Grants | % | Dollar Value | % | No. of Grants | % | Dollar Value | % | No. of Grants | % |
| **General Support** | **$412,719** | **11.6** | **4,968** | **13.9** | **$ 90,655** | **14.0** | **2,029** | **12.2** | **$25,829** | **11.5** | **476** | **10.3** |
| General Operating | 401,149 | 11.2 | 4,852 | 13.6 | 78,314 | 12.1 | 1,889 | 11.4 | 24,392 | 10.8 | 452 | 9.8 |
| Annual Campaigns | 11,570 | 0.3 | 116 | 0.3 | 12,341 | 1.9 | 140 | 0.8 | 1,437 | 0.6 | 24 | 0.5 |
| **Capital Support** | **984,283** | **27.5** | **6,060** | **17.0** | **56,390** | **8.7** | **1,306** | **7.9** | **38,989** | **17.3** | **609** | **13.2** |
| Capital Campaigns | 141,437 | 4.0 | 655 | 1.8 | 16,711 | 2.6 | 372 | 2.2 | 6,702 | 3.0 | 83 | 1.8 |
| Building/Renovation | 464,190 | 13.0 | 2,889 | 8.1 | 29,318 | 4.5 | 678 | 4.1 | 16,775 | 7.4 | 278 | 6.0 |
| Equipment | 92,758 | 2.6 | 1,084 | 3.0 | 3,574 | 0.6 | 134 | 0.8 | 4,873 | 2.2 | 146 | 3.2 |
| Computer Systems/Equipment | 38,899 | 1.1 | 413 | 1.2 | 870 | 0.1 | 34 | 0.2 | 1,337 | 0.6 | 41 | 0.9 |
| Land Acquisition | 25,218 | 0.7 | 92 | 0.3 | 410 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.0 | 508 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.2 |
| Endowments | 175,751 | 4.9 | 735 | 2.1 | 4,426 | 0.7 | 61 | 0.4 | 6,421 | 2.9 | 33 | 0.7 |
| Debt Reduction | 19,885 | 0.6 | 73 | 0.2 | 588 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.1 | 1,045 | 0.5 | 14 | 0.3 |
| Collections Acquisition† | 26,144 | 0.7 | 119 | 0.3 | 493 | 0.1 | 10 | 0.1 | 1,327 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.1 |
| **Program Support** | **1,585,162** | **44.4** | **15,962** | **44.7** | **117,296** | **18.1** | **3,354** | **20.2** | **92,415** | **41.0** | **2,199** | **47.6** |
| Program Development | 1,208,544 | 33.8 | 12,267 | 34.3 | 96,351 | 14.8 | 2,817 | 16.9 | 78,529 | 34.9 | 1,811 | 39.2 |
| Conferences/Seminars | 46,600 | 1.3 | 861 | 2.4 | 1,286 | 0.2 | 66 | 0.4 | 754 | 0.3 | 30 | 0.6 |
| Faculty/Staff Development | 60,005 | 1.7 | 512 | 1.4 | 3,634 | 0.6 | 114 | 0.7 | 1,865 | 0.8 | 59 | 1.3 |
| Professorships | 37,936 | 1.1 | 129 | 0.4 | 3,384 | 0.5 | 34 | 0.2 | 50 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Film/Video/Radio | 34,403 | 1.0 | 291 | 0.8 | 1,074 | 0.2 | 28 | 0.2 | 616 | 0.3 | 22 | 0.5 |
| Publication | 31,958 | 0.9 | 568 | 1.6 | 2,218 | 0.3 | 60 | 0.4 | 609 | 0.3 | 32 | 0.7 |
| Seed Money | 108,645 | 3.0 | 689 | 1.9 | 2,531 | 0.4 | 54 | 0.3 | 7,460 | 3.3 | 180 | 3.9 |
| Curriculum Development† | 27,457 | 0.8 | 185 | 0.5 | 931 | 0.1 | 30 | 0.2 | 305 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.2 |
| Performance/Production† | 12,927 | 0.4 | 261 | 0.7 | 3,076 | 0.5 | 99 | 0.6 | 1,244 | 0.6 | 36 | 0.8 |
| Exhibitions† | 16,686 | 0.5 | 199 | 0.6 | 2,811 | 0.4 | 52 | 0.3 | 983 | 0.4 | 20 | 0.4 |
| **Research** | **454,135** | **12.7** | **2,806** | **7.9** | **12,112** | **1.9** | **254** | **1.5** | **5,590** | **2.5** | **149** | **3.2** |
| **Student Aid Funds** | **229,273** | **6.4** | **2,295** | **6.4** | **18,726** | **2.9** | **494** | **3.0** | **2,744** | **1.2** | **67** | **1.5** |
| Student Aid | 13,734 | 0.4 | 166 | 0.5 | 1,209 | 0.2 | 50 | 0.3 | 140 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 |
| Fellowships | 115,365 | 3.2 | 695 | 1.9 | 5,957 | 0.9 | 224 | 1.3 | 444 | 0.2 | 7 | 0.2 |
| Internships | 11,656 | 0.3 | 144 | 0.4 | 422 | 0.1 | 15 | 0.1 | 20 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Scholarships | 88,518 | 2.5 | 1,290 | 3.6 | 11,138 | 1.7 | 205 | 1.2 | 2,140 | 0.9 | 54 | 1.2 |
| **Other** | **48,463** | **1.3** | **475** | **1.3** | **1,444** | **0.2** | **36** | **0.2** | **3,858** | **1.7** | **115** | **2.4** |
| Technical Assistance | 47,923 | 1.3 | 461 | 1.3 | 1,419 | 0.2 | 35 | 0.2 | 3,808 | 1.7 | 113 | 2.4 |
| Emergency Funds | 540 | 0.0 | 14 | 0.0 | 25 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 50 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| **Not Specified** | **538,462** | **15.1** | **6,637** | **18.6** | **370,825** | **57.1** | **9,486** | **57.1** | **67,770** | **30.1** | **1,289** | **27.9** |
| **‡ Qualifying Support Type:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuing | $689,702 | 19.3 | 6,083 | 17.0 | $190,609 | 29.4 | 4,487 | 27.0 | $40,530 | 18.0 | 764 | 16.6 |
| Matching or Challenge | 142,022 | 4.0 | 792 | 2.2 | 9,301 | 1.4 | 129 | 0.8 | 2,736 | 1.2 | 99 | 2.1 |

Source: *The Foundation Grants Index* Database, 1992.

* Dollar figures expressed in thousands; grants may occasionally be for multiple types of support, i.e., for program support and for research, and would thereby be counted twice. Percentages are based on total grant dollars reported.

‡ Qualifying types of support are tracked in addition to basic types of support, i.e., a challenge grant for construction, and are thereby represented separately.

† Type of support tracked for the first time in 1990 data.

# Finding Out About Foundations

There are several ways the public can learn about the activities of grantmaking foundations. Information on all of the 32,400 grantmaking foundations is provided in at least one of the Foundation Center's many directories and indexes to foundation grants, as well as in one of the two online databases the Center makes available to the public through DIALOG Information Services, Inc. The Center's guidebook, *Foundation Fundamentals*, provides detailed information about how to use these publications and takes grantseekers step by step though the funding research process.

Although the Center's publications are designed primarily to help grantseekers identify potential funding sources, they are also an information resource for grantmakers and their associations and networks, scholars, journalists, regulators, legislators, and anyone else seeking factual data on private, corporate and community foundation philanthropy. Research tools and resources will be reviewed later in this chapter.

In addition to Center publications, there are a number of other published sources of information on grantmakers in particular subject or geographic areas. The Foundation Center's New York library has developed a bibliography of basic sources of information on private foundations, corporate grantmakers, and federal grant programs; a bibliography of sources of grants to individuals; and a bibliography of state and local foundation directories. Single copies of these bibliographies are available free of charge by writing to the Foundation Center, 79 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003 (please include a stamped, self-addressed, business-size envelope).

## Foundation Reporting: Voluntary and Mandated

Under the requirements of the 1969 Tax Reform Act, every foundation must make its annual IRS information return (Form 990- PF) available to the public at the foundation's principal office for at least 180 days after filing. These returns are also available to the public through the IRS and the Foundation Center and its cooperating library collections. This means that for every foundation, there is a public record available that provides basic facts about its operations, finances, and grants.

Long before the passage of the 1969 Act, however, a number of larger foundations, and even many smaller ones, had established voluntary reporting patterns that went beyond the minimum requirement set forth in that legislation. Increases in staffing in the 1970s and 1980s enabled many established or emerging foundations to expand public reporting through annual reports, application guidelines, program brochures, or newsletters.

Entries in *The Foundation Directory*, the *National Directory of Corporate Giving*, and in many other of the Center's reference publications, list the publications available from a particular foundation. Current foundation publications are also listed in the Center's *Foundation Grants Index Quarterly*.

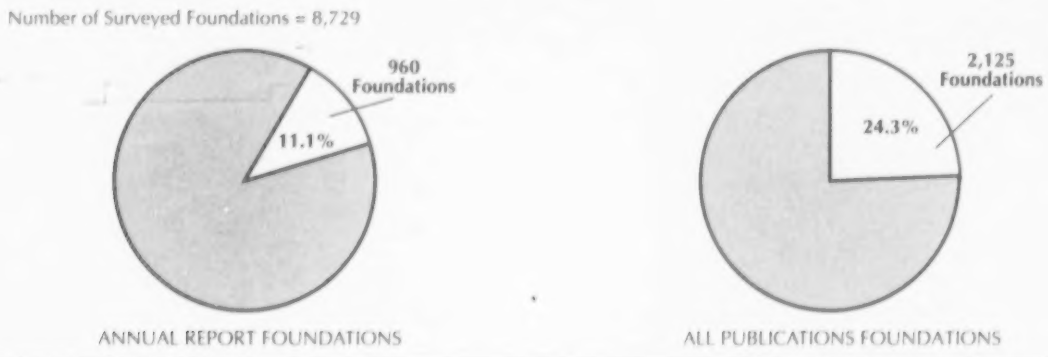
### HOW MANY FOUNDATIONS REPORT?

The number of foundations that provide broad information to the public about the nature of their programs and grant activities grew substantially in the 1980s. The Foundation Center's 1991 survey of foundations with assets of $1 million or more or annual grants of at least $100,000 revealed that 960 qualifying foundations published annual or biannual reports, up from 386 foundations in 1977 and 534 in 1981 (Figure 36 and Table 64).

Yet if absolute numbers are way up, the percentage of larger foundations issuing annual reports has actually declined since 1981, from 16 percent to 11 percent. There is a strong correlation between the more than 4,000 new and newly qualifying foundations added to the survey since 1985 and the subsequent decline in the proportion of annual report foundations. New and emerging foundations--most of them quite small to start off—rarely employ professional staff, nor are they likely to have defined guidelines and grant programs.

To capture information on publications of smaller foundations, the Center began to collect data on all types of publications in 1985. Between 1985 and 1991 the number of foundations issuing publications jumped from 1,332 to 2,125, up 60 percent. However, the proportion of foundations issuing publications dropped from 30 percent to about 24 percent (Table 64).

FIGURE 36. FOUNDATIONS ISSUING ANNUAL REPORTS OR OTHER PUBLICATIONS, 1991




Source: 1991 Survey of 8,729 foundations with assets of at least $1 million or making grants of $100,000 or more.

## REPORTING DROPS FOR SMALLER INDEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS; CORPORATE REPORTING SLIPS IN 1990s

Table 65 provides information on foundation publications by foundation type and asset size. According to the 1991 survey, reporting by community and corporate foundations increased in the 1980s. Among community foundations, 192 (82 percent) now issue an annual report, compared with less than 72 percent in 1981; 174 corporate foundations (17 percent) publish a report, compared with 14 percent in 1981. (Note: deep cuts in corporate staffing and administrative budgets are reversing the trend toward improved reporting by corporate foundations. Between 1990 and 1991 the number of corporate foundations issuing annual reports dropped by three, causing the percentage of reporters to decline from 19 percent to 17 percent.)

Independent foundations issue the majority of reports (564), yet the number of new voluntary reporters has not kept pace with the growth of independent foundations in the 1980s. As a group, their reporting rate dropped from 15 percent in 1981 to just 8 percent in 1990, reflecting the influx of thousands of newly formed foundations. Among independent foundations, which comprise the majority of new and unstaffed foundations, the key determining factor is asset size.

## HALF OF LARGE FOUNDATIONS REPORT

According to the 1991 survey, nearly half (45 percent) of the 679 foundations with assets of $25 million or over publish an annual report. Among smaller foundations, the proportion publishing an annual report shrinks to only 8 percent (Figure 37).

Between 1979 and 1991, in part due to the impact of inflation on foundation assets, the number of "large" foundations surveyed more than tripled and the proportion of those issuing annual reports dropped from over half to just under half (Table 66.) However, 69 percent of these large foundations—470—issue some type of publication that is available to the public, a fairly constant percentage since 1985.

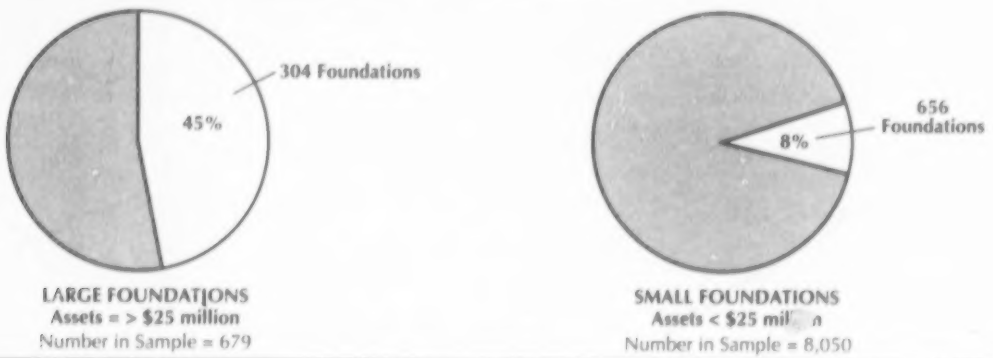
Figure 38 illustrates the proportion of all foundation assets and grants that are represented in foundation annual reports. Although the 960 annual report foundations constitute only 11 percent of surveyed foundations, they contributed $4.1 billion in grants in 1990 or 51 percent of grant dollars. On the asset side, they reported $77.5 billion or 58 percent of total assets.

TABLE 64. FOUNDATIONS ISSUING ANNUAL REPORTS OR OTHER PUBLICATIONS, 1977–1991

| Survey Year | Sample Size* | Foundations Issuing Reports | | Foundations Issuing Publications | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **1991** | 8,729 | 960 | 11.0% | 2,125 | 24.3% |
| **1990** | 7,440 | 906 | 12.2 | 1,914 | 25.7 |
| **1989** | 6,615 | 832 | 12.6 | 1,785 | 27.0 |
| **1987** | 5,148 | 742 | 14.4 | 1,555 | 30.2 |
| **1985** | 4,402 | 625 | 14.2 | 1,332 | 30.3 |
| **1983** | 4,063 | 603 | 14.8 | — | — |
| **1981** | 3,363 | 534 | 16.0 | — | — |
| **1979** | 3,138 | 463 | 14.7 | — | — |
| **1977** | 2,818 | 386 | 13.7 | — | — |

Source: 1977 to 1989: *The Foundation Directory*, Editions 6–12. 1990, 1991: annual survey of foundations.
* Includes foundations with assets of at least $1 million or making grants of at least $100,000.
— = not available.

FIGURE 37 LARGE AND SMALL FOUNDATIONS PUBLISHING ANNUAL REPORTS, 1991




Source: 1991 Survey of 8,729 foundations with assets of at least $1 million or making grants of $100,000 or more.

## Foundation Research: Key Sources of Statistical Information

Secondary sources of information on individual foundations and their grants that also present summary statistical data include: the *National Data Book of Foundations*, covering all 32,400 active grantmaking foundations; *The Foundation Directory*, covering foundations with assets of at least $1 million or making grants of $100,000 or more; the *National Directory of Corporate Giving*, covering over 1,500 corporate foundations and 600 direct corporate giving programs; *Source Book Profiles*, presenting highly detailed analyses of individual giving patterns of each of the 1,000 largest U.S. foundations; the *Foundation Grants Index*, presenting a comprehensive summary of trends in foundation giving based on grants of more than 800 foundations, including the 300 largest; and *Grant Guides*, a series of computer generated grants listings in 30 fields of interest, including summary statistical data on grants and grantmakers in that field. A number of other directories and indexes of other leading publishers, such as the Taft Group, frequently present statistical data on individual funders.

For statistical profiles of local grantmaking, researchers are advised to consult the many excellent state directories of foundations published by regional associations of foundations or contact those associations for surveys of local grantmakers.

TABLE 65. FOUNDATIONS ISSUING ANNUAL REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS BY FOUNDATION TYPE AND SIZE, 1991

| | Total No. of Foundations | No. Issuing Publications | % | No. Issuing Annual Reports | % | No. Issuing Brochures* | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Foundations in Survey** | 8,729 | 2,125 | 24.3% | 960 | 11.0% | 965 | 11.1% |
| **Geographic Orientation** | | | | | | | |
| Local | 6,678 | 1,688 | 25.3 | 756 | 11.3 | 767 | 11.5 |
| National or Regional | 2,051 | 437 | 21.3 | 204 | 9.9 | 198 | 9.7 |
| **Foundation Type** | | | | | | | |
| Independent | 7,277 | 1,464 | 20.1 | 564 | 7.8 | 717 | 9.9 |
| Corporate | 1,010 | 385 | 38.1 | 174 | 17.2 | 198 | 19.6 |
| Community | 233 | 216 | 92.7 | 192 | 82.4 | 22 | 9.4 |
| Operating | 209 | 60 | 28.7 | 30 | 14.4 | 28 | 13.4 |
| **Asset Category** | | | | | | | |
| $100 million and over | 179 | 152 | 84.9 | 114 | 63.7 | 35 | 19.6 |
| $50 million–under $100 million | 190 | 133 | 70.0 | 89 | 46.8 | 40 | 21.1 |
| $25 million–under $50 million | 310 | 185 | 59.7 | 101 | 32.6 | 75 | 24.2 |
| $10 million–under $25 million | 865 | 378 | 43.7 | 184 | 21.3 | 159 | 18.4 |
| $5 million–under $10 million | 1,102 | 343 | 31.1 | 136 | 12.3 | 175 | 15.9 |
| $1 million–under $5 million | 4,673 | 738 | 15.8 | 265 | 5.7 | 372 | 8.0 |
| Under $1 million | 1,410 | 196 | 13.9 | 71 | 5.0 | 109 | 7.7 |

Source: 1991 survey of 8,729 foundations with assets of at least $1 million or making grants of $100,000 or more.
*Includes only those foundations issuing information brochures, application guidelines, or program statements instead of annual reports. An additional 529 foundations that publish annual reports also issue guidelines or brochures.

**FIGURE 38. 1990 GRANT AND ASSET DOLLARS REPORTED IN ANNUAL REPORTS***

Source: 1991 survey of 8,729 foundations with assets of at least $1 million or making grants of $100,000 or more.
*Foundations represented have at least $1 million in assets or make grants of $100,000 or more.

When research entails measuring the scope of independent, corporate or community foundation giving within the broader nonprofit sector or the larger funding community, recommended sources include Independent Sector's statistical compendium, the *Nonprofit Almanac 1992–1993: Dimensions of the Independent Sector; Giving USA*, the AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy's survey of private giving from all sources—individuals, bequests, corporations, and foundations; the Council for Aid to Education's *Voluntary Support of America's Colleges and Universities and Corporate Support of Education*; and the Conference Board's *Annual Survey of Corporate Contributions*.

Finally, to keep up with current literature, research and general scholarship concerning foundations and philanthropy, the Foundation Center's online Bibliographic Information Service has produced *The Literature of the Nonprofit Sector*, Volumes 1 to 3. Combined, these comprehensive bibliographies with abstracts list nearly 8,000 works on philanthropy and philanthropists, foundations, corporate philanthropy, international philanthropy, voluntarism, and other issues concerning nonprofit organizations. New editions of the bibliography are published annually, and quarterly printed updates are circulated to the Center's library network. All of the sources cited in this report have been abstracted in one of bibliography's three volumes.

## Access to the Information

Through the four Center-operated libraries in New York, Washington, DC, Cleveland, and San Francisco, and a network of some 181 cooperating collections throughout the United States, the Foundation Center provides free access to many of its own publications as well as to a variety of other information resources about foundations. In addition to all Center publications, the four libraries operated by the Center have copies of foundation annual reports, brochures, and newsletters; foundation files containing news clippings, releases, and historical materials; and materials by other publishers on foundation and corporate philanthropy, fundraising, nonprofit management, proposal writing, and related subjects. The New York and Washington, DC, libraries have complete collections of

**TABLE 66. REPORTING BY FOUNDATIONS WITH AT LEAST $25 MILLION IN ASSETS, 1977–1991**

| Year Surveyed | No. of Large Foundations | No. Issuing Reports | Percent | No. Issuing Publications | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1991 | 679 | 304 | 44.8% | 470 | 69.2% |
| 1990 | 628 | 293 | 46.7 | 437 | 69.6 |
| 1989 | 565 | 257 | 45.5 | 382 | 67.6 |
| 1987 | 469 | 239 | 51.0 | 331 | 70.6 |
| 1985 | 361 | 210 | 58.2 | 258 | 71.5 |
| 1983 | 288 | 169 | 58.7 | — | — |
| 1981 | 231 | 129 | 55.8 | — | — |
| 1979 | 199 | 112 | 56.3 | — | — |
| 1977 | 172 | 104 | 60.6 | — | — |

Source: 1977–1989: *The Foundation Directory*, Editions 6–12; 1990, 1991: annual survey of foundations.
— = not available

the IRS returns for all currently active private foundations in the United States, while the Cleveland and San Francisco libraries contain IRS records for foundations in the midwestern and western states, respectively.

Each of the network libraries listed on the following pages contains a core collection of current Foundation Center reference materials which is available for free public use. Over 100 of the network members have sets of private foundation returns for their state or region, and many of the network libraries also collect other materials related to foundations, fundraising, and nonprofit management. Many reference collections offer special materials or provide extra services, such as seminars or orientations for users. Because the collections vary in their hours, materials, and special services provided, it is recommended that you call in advance of visiting any of them. For information about new locations or new network members, call toll-free 800-424-9836.

## IRS INFORMATION RETURNS

In addition to Foundation Center resources, grantseekers can also turn to the Internal Revenue Service to obtain copies of an individual foundation's annual information return (Form 990-PF). To examine returns, write to the Public Affairs Officer of your regional Internal Revenue Service Center and request the specific returns you wish to see. You can contact your local IRS office listed in the telephone book for the address or telephone number of the appropriate district office for your area.

In ordering IRS returns, include the following information for each foundation requested: full name, city and state location, desired year of return, and if available, the Employer Identification Number (EIN). This number may be found for all foundations in the Foundation Center's annual publication, *The National Data Book of Foundations*. Copies of returns are not available from the IRS for reporting years prior to 1981.

# Appendix A

# Methodology

*Foundation Giving* analyzes and interprets in one place the entire body of data collected by the Foundation Center on active grantmaking foundations. Its purpose is fourfold: (1) to measure the dimensions of U.S. grantmaking foundations by number, assets, grants, and gifts received as a means of documenting their capacity for supporting the nonprofit sector; (2) to monitor new foundation formation; (3) for the largest foundations, to track growth over time by foundation type and to spot changes in staffing and foundation reporting; (4) to analyze grant distribution patterns in the most recent year and to report changes in giving trends over the past decade.

*Foundation Giving* draws from a range of current and historical data sources. It adheres to underlying foundation definitions and criteria commonly adopted throughout the Foundation Center's publications. The following methodology discussion examines the universe of philanthropic foundations covered by *Foundation Giving*, the sources of data for smaller and larger foundations, the timeliness of fiscal information, and the size and scope of the grants database sample.

## COUNTING FOUNDATIONS: HOW WE DIFFER FROM THE IRS

The Internal Revenue code defines the category of "private foundation" only by the exclusion of other nonprofit organizations. Under the IRS code, organizations such as libraries, museums, and homes for the aged may be counted as foundations if they "happen to be endowed by an individual or single family, or if they were established as public charities and lose that status by failing to prove they have received ongoing financial support from the general public."[1]

[1] **Freeman, D. and the Council on Foundations**. *The Handbook of Private Foundations*. New York: Foundation Center, 1991.

The Foundation Center supports a narrower private foundation definition: a nongovernmental, nonprofit organization with its own funds (usually from a single source, either an individual, a family, or a corporation) and program managed by its own trustees and directors, established to maintain or aid educational, social, charitable, religious, or other activities serving the common welfare, primarily by making grants to other nonprofit organizations. Included among these foundations are operating foundations (which conduct their own research or direct service programs) that make some grants.

In addition, the Foundation Center tracks community foundations which, like private foundations, make grants but which receive their funding from public sources, generally through contributions received from many donors. (For definitions of foundations by type, see Figure 12 and Chapter 2.)

In counting *active grantmaking foundations*, the Foundation Center excludes organizations deemed terminated or inactive and those not intended to fulfill the philanthropic functions the Center ascribes to private foundations.

At the close of 1991, the foundation database contained 42,741 listings. Of those, staff research indicated that only 32,401 were currently active grantmaking foundation, that is, had made grants of at least $1 in at least one of the last four fiscal years (1988-1991) and had not terminated operations.

Of the remaining 10,340 organizations in the database:

- 6,149 were intended to operate as publicly supported charities, but failed to attract the required public support and were therefore classified as private foundations under the statutory definition contained in the tax laws;

- 1,801 have terminated operations and filed a final return since January 1, 1988;
- 723 are considered inactive because current filing records (1988 and later) were not available;
- 1,665 are classified as operating foundations and did not make grants to outside organizations in the latest reporting year.

### SOURCES OF HISTORICAL DATA

To establish time-line data going back to 1975, *Foundation Giving* consolidates summary information published by the Foundation Center in the statistical introductions to its major annual or biennial reference publications. Fiscal data summaries of all grantmaking foundations were drawn from the *National Data Book of Foundations* (editions 2-16). Fiscal data summaries of larger foundations by foundation type and time-line data on establishment decade, staffing patterns, and foundation reporting were drawn from *The Foundation Directory* (editions 6-14).

### SOURCES OF CURRENT DATA

The Foundation Center's sources of data on active grantmaking foundations include:

- the yearly transaction tape produced by the Internal Revenue Service from the annual information returns (Form 990-PF) filed by private foundations during the given period;
- aperture cards of Form 990-PF that the Center receives in monthly shipments from the IRS;
- financial and program information provided by foundations in annual reports, other foundation publications, or in questionnaires mailed out annually by the Foundation Center to more than 8,700 larger foundations (those included in *The Foundation Directory*). These questionnaires are the primary source of detailed information on foundation establishment, staffing, and reporting, and of detailed financial reporting on loans and program-related investments, and grants and scholarships to individuals.

### GATHERING DATA ON ACTIVE COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS

Most community foundations are not included on the IRS tape or in the shipments of 990-PF tax returns since they are classified as public charities and file different information returns (IRS Form 990). The Center, in cooperation with the Council on Foundations, has identified over 350 community foundations. Information on these foundations was gathered primarily through questionnaires. In 1991, the Center received responses from 328 community foundations, and this information was added to the foundation database file by our staff. Most of the community foundations in *The Foundation Directory* also publish an annual report or program statement.

### THE 1990 REPORT YEAR: HOW CONSISTENT IS THE INFORMATION?

Because the Foundation Center depends on a range of fiscal reporting sources—some far more timely than others—a single snapshot of the 32,401 active foundations typically contains fiscal data spanning three to four years. By updating foundation listings directly from questionnaires, annual reports, and Form 990-PF, the Center has been able to improve timeliness of data by at least 50 percent over that reported on the IRS transaction tape. For this analysis, nearly 62 percent of the 32,401 foundation listings contained 1990 or early 1991 fiscal data, one-third contained 1989 data, and the balance contained 1988 data.

Those 20,000 foundations reporting 1990 or early 1991 fiscal information accounted for 84 percent of the total assets and 79 percent of the total grant dollars reported in this edition. An additional 15 percent of assets and 20 percent of grant dollars reflected 1989 fiscal data. Only 1 percent of assets and grant dollars reflected 1988 fiscal data.

### ANALYSES OF LARGER FOUNDATION

Throughout this report, expanded analyses have been conducted on foundations with assets of at least $1 million or making grants of $100,000 or more. These were the foundations included in the Center's annual survey of foundations and listed in *The Foundation Directory*. A total of 8,729 private and community foundations met this standard for report year 1990. One-third of Directory foundations and two-thirds of the thousand largest foundation responded to the latest survey.

Special reports on large foundations include time-line analyses of specific types of foundations (independent, corporate, and community), staffing patterns, foundation formation by decade, and foundation reporting.

The 1990 reporting year set a new standard for data currency of larger foundation. Fiscal data from 1990 or early 1991 were reported for nearly 64 percent of all 8,729 foundations. Of the 50 largest by total giving and by assets, all but one were represented by 1990 or 1991 fiscal data.

## TRACKING NEW FOUNDATIONS

Reporting on new foundation formation is an important and unique feature of *Foundation Giving*. The Center has researched and maintained comprehensive records on foundation establishment for the larger foundations since the 1970s, allowing us to chart the growth of foundations across decades. Since 1987, when the Center began to process data directly from the 990-PF tax return, our staff has researched formation year data for small foundations. As a result, at the close of 1991, we are able to identify some 7,500 active foundations established since 1980.

These new foundations represent at least 75 percent of the 10,000 foundation records added to the Center's database over the past decade. Another 1,149 are not new foundations but rather "private foundation" non-exempt charitable trusts (NECTs). Starting around 1982, the IRS required that these trusts file Form 990-PF.

## GRANTS DATABASE SAMPLE

The extensive analysis of giving trends contained in Chapter 4 derives from the Foundation Center's grants database. For the 1990 report year, which includes grants reported in 1990 and late 1989, the grant file included 57,443 grants of $10,000 or more awarded by 832 private and community foundations. These grants totaled $4.4 billion dollars, or approximately 53 percent of the giving of all foundations in 1990.

The foundation sample is heavily weighted toward larger foundations. It includes 300 of the 315 largest foundations by total grants. Foundations having assets of at least $50 million control 76 percent of all grant dollars represented in the analysis and 58 percent of the total number of grants. Small or mid-sized foundations that report their grants voluntarily to the Foundation Center and that make grants of $10,000 or more are also represented in the sample, including a substantial number of community foundations.

Information on 370 grantmakers (44 percent) was taken from foundation annual reports, newsletters, or grants lists. An additional 5 percent of grantmakers used the Foundation Center's grant reporting form (Form 400). IRS Form 990-PF served as the source of information for the remaining 51 percent of grantmakers. Given the range of sources, the overall quality of grant reporting was uneven. Those few foundations using Form 400 generally provided the most complete and current data on the scope, duration, purpose, and location of the grant project. Conversely, descriptions taken from IRS Form 990-PF tended to be brief, often with little information beyond the names of recipient organizations and the dollar value of the grants.

As noted earlier, only grants of $10,000 or more are indexed in the grants database and serve as the basis for the grants analysis. The grants database also excludes grants, fellowships or awards made directly to individuals, and grants paid by private foundations to community foundations (the latter to avoid double counting).

Unlike summary information presented elsewhere in this report showing total paid grants (for all foundations and later by foundation type), grant amounts reported in the grants analysis represent, whenever possible, new authorizations or appropriations, whether paid in a single year or in installments.

Starting with the 1989 reporting year, the Foundation Center introduced a new grants classification system with ties to the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE). NTEE was developed by the National Center for Charitable Statistics, a program of Independent Sector, to define and map tax-exempt organizations (see Chapter 4, "The New Grants Classification System.")

Beginning with the 1990 reporting year, the minimum size of grants indexed in the grants database increased from $5,000 to $10,000, in part to offset the long-term impact of inflation on the value of small grants. By eliminating grants under $10,000, the Foundation Center was able to increase the sample of foundations whose grants were indexed from 472 in report year 1989 to 832 in 1990, a 76 percent increase.

Due to significant changes in both the classification system and in the foundation and grants sample, comparisons of current funding trends with those tracked before 1989 must be drawn cautiously and with limits. In the current grants analysis, comparisons of trends from 1989 to 1990 are limited to changes in percentage allocations of the total dollars and number of grants reported, as opposed to variations in specific dollar amounts or in number of grants.

# Appendix B

# Regulation of Foundations

Nonprofit organizations that are defined as private foundations by the IRS must be organized and operated under specific regulations, which are primarily derived from the Tax Reform Act of 1969, with some significant modifications as a result of the 1976 Tax Reform Act, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA), and tax legislation enacted in 1984, 1986, 1987, and 1988. The Tax Reform Act of 1969 established the criteria for distinguishing private foundations from public charities and set up a separate category of private foundations with a more favorable tax status for operating foundations.

***Provisions of the 1969 Tax Reform Act.*** The Act set forth special rules that, among other things, prohibit self-dealing between foundations and "disqualified persons," including their donors; restrict foundation ownership and control of private business; limit the percentage of an individual's annual income that can be donated to a private foundation as a tax-deductible contribution; and regulate foundation giving to individuals, other foundations, nonexempt organizations, and activities that influence legislation or political campaigns.

To offset costs incurred by the IRS in regulating tax-exempt organizations, the 1969 Act imposed an excise tax on foundations at the rate of 4 percent of net investment income. Because this excise tax generated revenues that greatly exceeded the annual budget of the exempt organizations branch of the IRS, the Revenue Act of 1978 reduced the tax to two percent. With tax revenues still many times greater than regulatory costs, the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 reduced the tax from 2 to 1 percent for any foundation that, in a given tax year, makes qualifying distributions at a percentage of its market value that exceeds its five-year average percentage by at least 1 percent.

***Payout Requirements.*** The 1969 Act also required a private foundation to distribute for charitable purposes the higher of all its "adjusted net income" or a percentage, to be set each year, of the market value of that year's investment assets. This "payout requirement" was later set at 5 percent of the market value of that year's investment assets. Tax legislation in 1984 limited to .65 percent of net investment assets the amount of administrative expenses incurred in making grants that could be counted as part of the five percent payout requirement. The intention was to assure that private foundations could not meet the payout requirement by paying excessive trustee fees or similar non-charitable distributions. The ".65 percent rule" was allowed to lapse at the end of 1990, following a study by the Treasury Department that concluded that it was complex and burdensome and that there was no evidence of excessive administrative expenses on the part of the vast majority of foundations.

***Reporting Requirements.*** The 1969 legislation called for foundations to file two annual information returns with the IRS (Form 990-AR and 990-PF), to make the forms available for inspection by the public, and to file two copies of the forms with state authorities in the state where the foundation is incorporated and maintains its principal offices. Beginning in 1982, foundations have been required to file only one form, a revised version of the Form 990-PF that incorporates all information previously required on the separate forms and calls for additional information on the foundation's grantmaking policies.

***Other Provisions.*** The Tax Reform Act of 1969 further prohibits or circumscribes a number of activities on the part of private foundations, including attempts to influence

legislation, intervening in political campaigns, and making grants to individuals or to other private foundations or non-501(c)(3) organizations. Making grants in these areas entails a certain amount of paperwork for foundations. For instance, a foundation must have an IRS-approved individual grants program in order to make grants to individuals and must follow up such grants with special reports. A foundation may make a grant for a charitable purpose to an organization that does not qualify as a public charity so long as it takes "expenditure responsibility," which entails a grant contract and follow-up reports to the IRS as part of the 990-PF. Foundations may even support groups that include lobbying or voter education and registration in their activities, provided that they and the grantee follow the regulations governing these areas.

***State Regulation.*** The IRS is responsible for enforcing the federal regulations on foundations, and it accomplishes this primarily through review of the 990-PF reports and through audits of individual foundations. At the state level, regulation is typically the concern of the state attorney general, who enforces the state's not-for-profit corporation law and any statutory or common laws governing charitable trustees. The federal regulatory system was designed to encourage more active state regulation of foundations. The 990-PFs must, for instance, be filed with the appropriate state authorities as well as with the IRS. Thus, in many states, the office of the attorney general provides another information resource for those interested in researching a foundation located in that state.

# Appendix C

## THE FOUNDATION CENTER COOPERATING COLLECTIONS NETWORK

### Fre Funding Information Centers

The Foundation Center is an independent national service organization established by foundations to provide an authoritative source of information on private philanthropic giving. The New York, Washington, DC, Cleveland and San Francisco reference collections operated by the Foundation Cen ter offer a wide variety of services and comprehensive collections of information on foundations and grants. Cooperating Collections are libraries, community foundations and other nonprofit agencies that provide a core collection of Foundation Center publications and a variety of supplementary materials and services in areas useful to grantseekers. The core collection consists of:

**Foundation Directory 1 and 2**
**Foundation Fundamentals**
**Foundation Giving**
**Foundation Grants Index**
**Foundation Grants Index Quarterly**
**Foundation Grants to Individuals**
**Literature of the Nonprofit Sector**
**National Data Book of Foundations**
**National Directory of Corporate Giving**
**Selected Grant Guides**
**Source Book Profiles**
**User-Friendly Guide**

Many of the network members have sets of private foundation information returns (IRS 990-PF) for their state or region which are available for public use. A complete set of U.S. foundation returns can be found at the New York and Washington, DC, offices of the Foundation Center. Th e Cleveland and San Francisco offices contain IRS 990-PF returns for the midwestern and western states, respectively. Those Cooperating Collections marked with a bullet (•) have sets of private foundation information returns for their state or region.

Because the collections vary in their hours, materials and services, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU CALL EACH COLLECTION IN ADVANCE. To check on new locations or more current information, call 1-800-424-9836.

### Reference Collections Operated by the Foundation Center

The Foundation Center
8th Floor
79 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10003
212-620-4230

The Foundation Center
Room 312
312 Sutter Street
San Francisco, CA 94108
415-397-0902

The Foundation Center
1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202-331-1400

The Foundation Center
Kent H. Smith Library
1422 Euclid, Suite 1356
Cleveland, OH 44115
216-861-1933

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ALABAMA

• Birmingham Public Library
Government Documents
2100 Park Place
Birmingham 35203
205-226-3600

Huntsville Public Library
915 Monroe St.
Huntsville 35801
205-532-5940

University of South Alabama
Library Reference Dept.
Mobile 36688
205-460-7025

• Auburn University at Montgomery Library
7300 University Drive
Montgomery 36117-3596
205-244-3653

ALASKA

• University of Alaska Anchorage Library
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage 99508
907-786-1848

Juneau Public Library
292 Marine Way
Juneau 99801
907-586-5249

ARIZONA

• Phoenix Public Library
Business & Sciences Dept.
12 East McDowell Road
Phoenix 85004
602-262-4636

• Tucson Public Library
101 N. Stone Ave.
Tucson 85726-7470
602-791-4393

ARKANSAS

• Westark Community College Library
5210 Grand Avenue
Fort Smith 72913
501-785-7000

Central Arkansas Library System
Reference Services
700 Louisiana Street
Little Rock 72201
501-370-5950

Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Library System
200 East Eighth
Pine Bluff 71601
501-534-2159

CALIFORNIA

• Ventura County Community Foundation
Community Resource Center
1355 Del Norte Road
Camarillo 93010
805-988-0196

• California Community Foundation
Funding Information Center
606 S. Olive St., Suite 2400
Los Angeles 90014-1526
213-413-4042

• Community Foundation for Monterey County
177 Van Buren
Monterey 93942
408-375-9712

Riverside Public Library
3581 7th Street
Riverside 92501
714-782-5201

California State Library Reference Services, Rm. 301
914 Capitol Mall
Sacramento 94237-0001
916-654-0261

Nonprofit Resource Center
Sacramento Central Library
516 K St. Mall
Sacramento 95812-2036
916-264-7131

• San Diego Community Foundation
101 W. Broadway, Suite 1120
San Diego 92101
619-239-8815

• Nonprofit Development Center
1762 Technology Dr., Suite 225
San Jose 95110
408-452-8181

• Peninsula Community Foundation
1700 S. El Camino Real
San Mateo 94402-3049
415-358-9392

Volunteer Center Resource Library
1000 E. Santa Ana Blvd.
Santa Ana 92701
714-953-1655

• Santa Barbara Public Library
40 East Anapamu
Santa Barbara 93101-1603
805-962-7653

Santa Monica Public Library
1343 Sixth Street
Santa Monica 90401-1603
213-458-8600

COLORADO

Pikes Peak Library District
20 North Cascade Avenue
Colorado Springs 80901
719-473-2080

• Denver Public Library
Sociology Division
1357 Broadway
Denver 80203
303-640-8870

CONNECTICUT

Danbury Public Library
170 Main Street
Danbury 06810
203-797-4527

• Hartford Public Library
Reference Department
500 Main Street
Hartford 06103
203-293-6000

D.A.T.A.
70 Audubon St.
New Haven 06510
203-772-1345

DELAWARE

• University of Delaware
Hugh Morris Library
Newark 19717-5267
302-451-2432

FLORIDA

Volusia County Library Center
City Island
Daytona Beach 32014-4484
904-255-3765

• Nova University
Einstein Library—Foundation Resource Collection
3301 College Avenue
Fort Lauderdale 33314
305-475-7497

Indian River Community College
Learning Resources Center
3209 Virginia Avenue
Fort Pierce 34981-5599
407-468-4757

• Jacksonville Public Libraries
Business, Science & Documents
122 North Ocean Street
Jacksonville 32206
904-630-2665

Miami–Dade Public Library
Humanities Department
101 W. Flagler St.
Miami 33130
305-375-2665

Orlando Public Library
Orange County Library System
101 E. Central Blvd.
Orlando 32801
407-425-4694

Selby Public Library
1001 Boulevard of the Arts
Sarasota 34236
813-951-5501

• Tampa Hillsborough County Public Library System
900 N. Ashley Drive
Tampa 33602
813-223-8865

Community Foundation of Palm Beach and Martin Counties
324 Datura Street
West Palm Beach 33401
407-659-6800

GEORGIA

• Atlanta–Fulton Public Library
Foundation Collection—Ivan Allen Department
1 Margaret Mitchell Square
Atlanta 30303-1089
404-730-1900

HAWAII

• Hawaii Community Foundation
Hawaii Resource Room
222 Merchant Street
Honolulu 96813
808-537-6333

University of Hawaii
Thomas Hale Hamilton Library
2550 The Mall
Honolulu 96822
808-956-7214

IDAHO

• Boise Public Library
715 S. Capitol Blvd.
Boise 83702
208-384-4024

• Caldwell Public Library
1010 Dearborn Street
Caldwell 83605
208-459-3242

ILLINOIS

• Donors Forum of Chicago
53 W. Jackson Blvd., Rm. 430
Chicago 60604
312-431-0265

• Evanston Public Library
1703 Orrington Avenue
Evanston 60201
708-866-0305

• Sangamon State University Library
Shepherd Road
Springfield 62794-9243
217-786-6633

INDIANA

• Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
Fort Wayne 46802
219-424-7241

Indiana University Northwest Library
3400 Broadway
Gary 46408
219-980-6582

• Indianapolis–Marion County Public Library
40 East St. Clair Street
Indianapolis 46206
317-269-1733

IOWA

• Cedar Rapids Public Library
Funding Information Center
500 First Street, SE
Cedar Rapids 52401
319-398-5123

• Southwestern Community College
Learning Resource Center
1501 W. Townline Rd.
Creston 50801
515-782-7081, ext. 262

• Public Library of Des Moines
100 Locust Street
Des Moines 50308
515-283-4152

KANSAS

• Topeka Public Library
1515 West Tenth Street
Topeka 66604
913-233-2040

• Wichita Public Library
223 South Main
Wichita 67202
316-262-0611

KENTUCKY

Western Kentucky University
Helm-Cravens Library
Bowling Green 42101-3576
502-745-6125

• Louisville Free Public Library
301 York St.
Louisville 40203
502-561-8617

LOUISIANA

Centroplex Branch
120 St. Louis Street
Baton Rouge 70802
504-389-4960

Beauregard Parish Library
205 S. Washington Ave.
De Ridder 70634
318-463-6217

• New Orleans Public Library
Business and Science Division
219 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans 70140
504-596-2580

• Shreve Memorial Library
424 Texas Street
Shreveport 71120-1523
318-226-5894

MAINE

• University of Southern Maine
Office of Sponsored Research
246 Deering Ave., Rm. 628
Portland 04103
207-780-4871

MARYLAND

• Enoch Pratt Free Library
Social Science and History Department
400 Cathedral Street
Baltimore 21201
301-396-5320

MASSACHUSETTS

• Associated Grantmakers of Massachusetts
294 Washington Street
Suite 840
Boston 02108
617-426-2606

• Boston Public Library
666 Boylston St.
Boston 02117
617-536-5400

Western Massachusetts Funding Resource Center
Campaign for Human Development
65 Elliot St.
Springfield 01101
413-732-3175

• Worcester Public Library
Grants Resource Center
Salem Square
Worcester 01608
508-799-1655

MICHIGAN

• Alpena County Library
211 North First Avenue
Alpena 49707
517-356-6188

University of Michigan—Ann Arbor
209 Hatcher Graduate Library
Ann Arbor 48109-1205
313-764-1148

• Battle Creek Community Foundation
One Riverwalk Centre
34 W. Jackson St.
Battle Creek 49017
616-962-2181

• Henry Ford Centennial Library
16301 Michigan Avenue
Dearborn 48126
313-943-2330

• Wayne State University
Purdy-Kresge Library
5265 Cass Avenue
Detroit 48202
313-577-6424

• Michigan State University Libraries
Reference Library
East Lansing 48824-1048
517-353-8818

• Farmington Community Library
32737 West 12 Mile Road
Farmington Hills 48018
313-553-0300

• University of Michigan–Flint Library
Reference Department
Flint 48502-2186
313-762-3408

• Grand Rapids Public Library
Business Dept.
60 Library Plaza NE
Grand Rapids 49503-3093
616-456-3600

• Michigan Technological University Library
1400 Townsend Dr.
Houghton 49931
906-487-2507

• Sault Ste. Marie Area Public Schools
Office of Compensatory Education
460 W. Spruce St.
Sault Ste. Marie 49783-1874
906-635-6619

• Northwestern Michigan College
Mark & Helen Osterin Library
1701 E. Front Street
Traverse City 49684
616-922-0650

MINNESOTA

• Duluth Public Library
520 W. Superior Street
Duluth 55802
218-723-3802

Southwest State University Library
Marshall 56258
507-537-7278

• Minneapolis Public Library
Sociology Department
300 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis 55401
612-372-6555

Rochester Public Library
11 First Street, SE
Rochester 55902-3743
507-285-8000

St. Paul Public Library
90 West Fourth Street
Saint Paul 55102
612-292-6307

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson–Hinds Library System
300 North State Street
Jackson 39201
601-968-5803

MISSOURI

• Clearinghouse for Midcontinent Foundations
Univ. of Missouri
Block School of Business
5110 Cherry St., Suite 310
Kansas City 64112
816-235-1176

- Kansas City Public Library
  311 East 12th Street
  Kansas City 64106
  816-221-9650

- Metropolitan Association for Philanthropy, Inc.
  5615 Pershing Avenue
  Suite 20
  St. Louis 63112
  314-361-3900

- Springfield–Greene County Library
  397 East Central Street
  Springfield 65801
  417-866-9400

MONTANA

- Eastern Montana College Library
  1500 N. 30th Street
  Billings 59101-0298
  406-657-1662

  Bozeman Public Library
  220 East Lamme
  Bozeman 59715-3579
  406-586-4787

- Montana State Library
  Reference Department
  1515 E. 6th Avenue
  Helena 59620
  406-444-3004

NEBRASKA

- University of Nebraska
  106 Love Library
  14th & R Streets
  Lincoln 68588-0410
  402-472-2848

- W. Dale Clark Library
  Social Sciences Department
  215 South 15th Street
  Omaha 68102
  402-444-4826

NEVADA

- Las Vegas–Clark County Library District
  1401 East Flamingo Road
  Las Vegas 89119-6160
  702-733-7810

- Washoe County Library
  301 South Center Street
  Reno 89501
  702-785-4012

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- New Hampshire Charitable Fund
  One South Street
  Concord 03302-1335
  603-225-6641

- Plymouth State College
  Herbert H. Lamson Library
  Plymouth 03264
  603-535-2258

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County Library
800 E. Commerce Street
Bridgeton 08302-2295
609-453-2210

Free Public Library of Elizabeth
11 S. Broad Street
Elizabeth 07202
908-354-6060

The Support Center
17 Academy Street, Suite 1101
Newark 07102
201-643-5774

County College of Morris Masten
Learning Resource Center
Route 10 and Center Grove Rd.
Randolph 07869
201-328-5296

- New Jersey State Library
  Governmental Reference
  185 West State Street
  Trenton 08625-0520
  609-292-6220

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Community Foundation
3301 Menual, N.E.
Suite 22
Albuquerque 87107
505-883-6240

- New Mexico State Library
  325 Don Gaspar Street
  Santa Fe 87503
  505-827-3824

NEW YORK

- New York State Library
  Cultural Education Center
  Humanities Section
  Empire State Plaza
  Albany 12230
  518-474-5355

Suffolk Cooperative Library System
627 North Sunrise Service Road
Bellport 11713
516-286-1600

New York Public Library
Bronx Reference Center
2556 Bainbridge Avenue
Bronx 10458
212-220-6575

Brooklyn in Touch
One Hanson Place
Room 2504
Brooklyn 11243
718-230-3200

- Buffalo and Erie County Public Library
  Lafayette Square
  Buffalo 14202
  716-858-7103

Huntington Public Library
338 Main Street
Huntington 11743
516-427-5165

Queens Borough Public Library
89-11 Merrick Boulevard
Jamaica 11432
718-990-0700

- Levittown Public Library
  One Bluegrass Lane
  Levittown 11756
  516-731-5728

SUNY/College at Old Westbury Library
223 Store Hill Road
Old Westbury 11568
516-876-3156

Adriance Memorial Library
93 Market Street
Poughkeepsie 12601
914-485-3445

- Rochester Public Library
  Business Division
  115 South Avenue
  Rochester 14604
  716-428-7328

- Onondaga County Public Library at the Galleries
  447 S. Salina Street
  Syracuse 13202-2494
  315-448-4636

Utica Public Library
303 Genessee Street
Utica 13501
315-735-2279

- White Plains Public Library
  100 Martine Avenue
  White Plains 10601
  914-422-1480

NORTH CAROLINA

- Asheville-Buncomb Technical Community College
  Learning Resources Center
  340 Victoria Rd.
  Asheville 28802
  704-254-1921 x 300

- The Duke Endowment
  200 S. Tryon Street, Ste. 1100
  Charlotte 28202
  704-376-0291

Durham County Library
300 N. Roxboro Street
Durham 27702

- North Carolina State Library
  109 East Jones Street
  Raleigh 27611
  919-733-3270

- The Winston-Salem Foundation
  310 W. 4th St., Suite 229
  Winston-Salem 27101-2889
  919-725-2382

NORTH DAKOTA

- North Dakota State University
  The Library
  Fargo 58105
  701-237-8886

OHIO

Stark County District Library
715 Market Avenue North
Canton 44702-1080
216-452-0665

- Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County
  Education Department
  800 Vine Street
  Cincinnati 45202-2071
  513-369-6940

Columbus Metropolitan Library
96 S. Grant Avenue
Columbus 43215
614-645-2590

- Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library
  Grants Information Center
  215 E. Third Street
  Dayton 45402-2103
  513-227-9500 ext. 211

- Toledo–Lucas County Public Library
  Social Science Department
  325 Michigan Street
  Toledo 43623-1614
  419-259-5245

Ohio University–Zanesville
Community Education and Development
1425 Newark Road
Zanesville 43701
614-453-0762

OKLAHOMA

- Oklahoma City University Library
  2501 North Blackwelder
  Oklahoma City 73106
  405-521-5072

- Tulsa City–County Library System
  400 Civic Center
  Tulsa 74103
  918-596-7944

OREGON

Oregon Institute of Technology Library
3201 Campus Dr.
Klamath Falls 97601-8801
503-885-1772

- Pacific Non-Profit Network
  Grantsmanship Resource Library
  33 N. Central, Ste. 211
  Medford 97501
  503-779-6044

- Multnomah County Library
  Government Documents Room
  801 S.W. Tenth Avenue
  Portland 97205-2597
  503-248-5123

Oregon State Library
State Library Building
Salem 97310
503-378-4277

PENNSYLVANIA

Northampton Community College
Learning Resources Center
3835 Green Pond Road
Bethlehem 18017
215-861-5360

- Erie County Public Library
  3 South Perry Square
  Erie 16501
  814-451-6927

Dauphin County Library System
101 Walnut Street
Harrisburg 17101
717-234-4961

Lancaster County Public Library
125 North Duke Street
Lancaster 17602
717-394-2651

- The Free Library of Philadelphia
  Logan Square
  Philadelphia 19103
  215-686-5423

- University of Pittsburgh
  Hillman Library
  Pittsburgh 15260
  412-648-7722

  Pocono Northeast Development Fund
  1151 Oak Street
  Pittston 18640-3795
  717-655-5581

RHODE ISLAND

- Providence Public Library
  Reference Department
  150 Empire St.
  Providence 02903
  401-521-7722

SOUTH CAROLINA

- Charleston County Library
  404 King Street
  Charleston 29403
  803-723-1645
- South Carolina State Library
  Reference Department
  1500 Senate Street
  Columbia 29211
  803-734-8666

SOUTH DAKOTA

Nonprofit Grants Assistance Center
Business and Education Institute, East Hall
Dakota State University
Madison 57042
605-256-5555

- South Dakota State Library
  800 Governors Drive
  Pierre 57501-2294
  605-773-5070
  800-592-1841 (SD residents)

Sioux Falls Area Foundation
141 N. Main Ave., Suite 500
Sioux Falls 57102-1134
605-336-7055

TENNESSEE

- Knox County Public Library
  500 West Church Avenue
  Knoxville 37902
  615-544-5750
- Memphis & Shelby County Public Library
  1850 Peabody Avenue
  Memphis 38104
  901-725-8877
- Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County
  8th Ave. N. and Union St.
  Nashville 37203
  615-862-5843

TEXAS

- Community Foundation of Abilene
  Funding Information Library
  500 N. Chestnut, Suite 1509
  Abilene 79604
  915-676-3883
- Amarillo Area Foundation
  700 1st National Place One
  800 S. Fillmore
  Amarillo 79101
  806-376-4521
- Hogg Foundation for Mental Health
  University of Texas
  Austin 78713-7998
  512-471-5041
- Corpus Christi State University Library
  6300 Ocean Drive
  Corpus Christi 78412
  512-994-2608
- Dallas Public Library
  Grants Information Service
  1515 Young Street
  Dallas 75201
  214-670-1487
- El Paso Community Foundation
  1616 Texas Commerce Building
  El Paso 79901
  915-533-4020
- Texas Christian University Library
  Funding Information Center
  Ft. Worth 76129
  817-921-7664
- Houston Public Library
  Bibliographic Information Center
  500 McKinney Avenue
  Houston 77002
  713-236-1313

  Lubbock Area Foundation
  502 Texas Commerce Bank Building
  Lubbock 79401
  806-762-8061
- Funding Information Center
  507 Brooklyn
  San Antonio 78215
  512-227-4333

  North Texas Center for Nonprofit Management
  624 Indiana, Suite 307
  Witchita Falls 76301
  817-322-4961

UTAH

- Salt Lake City Public Library
  Business and Science Dept.
  209 East Fifth South
  Salt Lake City 84111
  801-363-5733

VERMONT

Vermont Dept. of Libraries
Reference Services
109 State Street
Montpelier 05609
802-828-3268

VIRGINIA

- Hampton Public Library
  Grants Resources Collection
  4207 Victoria Blvd.
  Hampton 23669
  804-727-1154
- Richmond Public Library
  Business, Science, & Technology
  101 East Franklin Street
  Richmond 23219
  804-780-8223
- Roanoke City Public Library System
  Central Library
  706 S. Jefferson Street
  Roanoke 24016
  703-981-2477

WASHINGTON

Mid-Columbia Library
405 S. Dayton
Kennewick 99336
509-586-3156

- Seattle Public Library
  1000 Fourth Avenue
  Seattle 98104
  206-386-4620
- Spokane Public Library
  Funding Information Center
  West 811 Main Avenue
  Spokane 99201
  509-838-3364

Greater Wenatchee Community Foundation at the Wenatchee Public Library
310 Douglas St.
Wenatchee 98807
509-662-5021

WEST VIRGINIA

- Kanawha County Public Library
  123 Capital Street
  Charleston 25304
  304-343-4646

WISCONSIN

- University of Wisconsin–Madison
  Memorial Library
  728 State Street
  Madison 53706
  608-262-3242
- Marquette University Memorial Library
  1415 West Wisconsin Avenue
  Milwaukee 53233
  414-288-1515

WYOMING

- Natrona County Public Library
  505 E. Second Street
  Casper 82601-2598
  307-237-4935
- Laramie County Community College Library
  1400 East College Drive
  Cheyenne 82007-3299
  307-778-1205

Teton County Library
Community Resource Library
320 S. King St.
Jackson 83001
307-733-2164

AUSTRALIA

ANZ Executors & Trustees Co. Ltd.
91 William St., 7th floor
Melbourne VIC 3000
03-648-5764

CANADA

Canadian Centre for Philanthropy
1329 Bay St., Suite 200
Toronto, Ontario M5R 2C4
416-515-0764

ENGLAND

Charities Aid Foundation
114/118 Southampton Row
London WC1B 5AA
71-831-7798

JAPAN

Foundation Library Center of Japan
Elements Shinjuku Bldg. 3F
2-1-14 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo 160
03-350-1857

MEXICO

Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin
Londres 16
Mexico City 6, D.F. 06600
905-211-0042

PUERTO RICO

University of Puerto Rico
Ponce Technological College Library
Box 7186
Ponce 00732
809-844-8181

Universidad Del Sagrado Corazon
M.M.T. Guevarra Library
Correo Calle Loiza
Santurce 00914
809-728-1515 ext. 357

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# Appendix D

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